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RYE, WALTER

TITLE:

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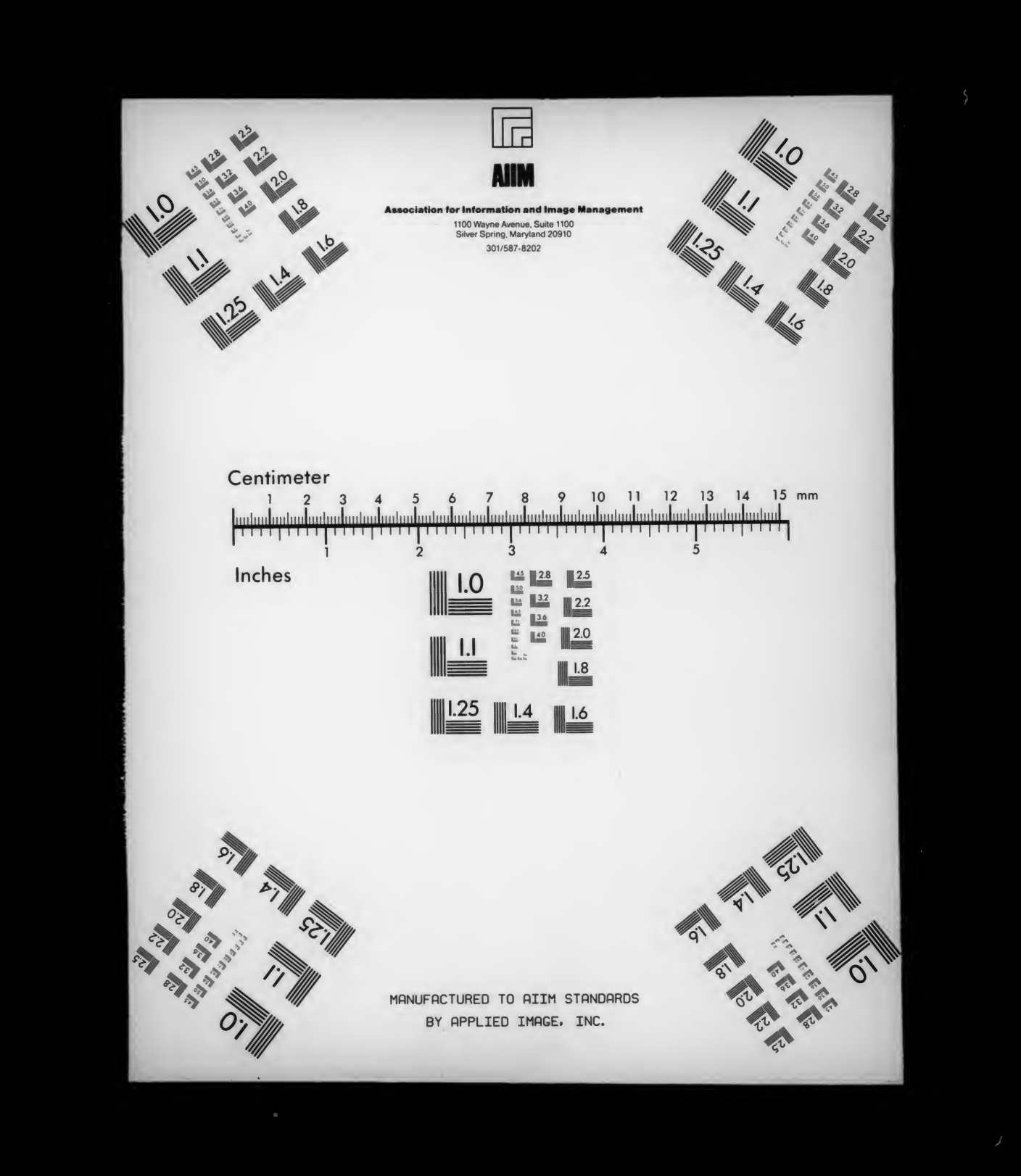
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I think my good friend Rye would have made a better book of this Monograph by printing as it stands. Blanchard's account of Lawrence-II. p 524 seq: and making that the basis of his work. Dana, next section is very hard to read. But it might easily be rendered much more attractive by literally breaking the stupid paragraphs & sandwiching as it is it is hardly less repulsive than the blind efforts of writers which consist of dissipated paragraphs.

A. H.

CARROW ABBEY;

OTHERWISE CARROW PRIORY.

CARROW ABBEY,

Otherwise Carrow Priory;

NEAR NORWICH, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK:

ITS FOUNDATION, BUILDINGS, OFFICERS, & INMATES.

Press of L.D.C. [Presented to them by T.J. Clemow]

With Appendices:

CHARTERS, PROCEEDINGS, EXTRACTS FROM WILLS, LANDED POSSESSIONS, FOUNDERS, ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE BUILDINGS, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF THE PRESENT OWNERS.

BY WALTER RYE.

ILLUSTRATED.

PRINTED BY AGAS H. GOOSE, RAMPANT HORSE STREET, NORWICH.
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INTRODUCTION.

THE history of a nunnery, of which next to nothing, except two or three dwelling-rooms of late date remains above ground, and which was never of any great importance, is rather difficult to write, and I cannot hope to have made it interesting to the general reader.

There are, however, two or three things among its records to which attention may be drawn. It had royal patronage, and was, at one time, so popular among the better classes that more nuns wanted to join it than it could afford to keep. The nuns did not confine their duties to the performance of the ordinary routine of a convent, but sent their priests to serve the Cross in the Norwich Market Place; and one of their number was a very noted anchoress who lived an austere life in an anchorage built in the churchyard of St. Julian, which belonged to the Nunnery.

This anchoress, indeed, is certainly the most noticeable person the Foundation ever produced, and her virtues, and the interest which attached to her as a seer of visions which appeared to her during a dangerous illness, caused her, and, no doubt, also her nunnery, to benefit greatly from the gifts of the pious. So much so indeed, that, if the dates in the text are correct, either the powers that were must, at her death, have provided a substitute of the same name, or her life must have been prolonged to very much more than an ordinary mortal's.

The nuns were, possibly from their close proximity to the city, more Catholic in their way than nuns usually were. A lay Guild—that of the Saddlers and Spurriers—was held in their church, and they seem to have, from time to time, entertained, no doubt on reasonable terms, a number of the higher classes who preferred the quiet of a quasi-monastic life to the bustle of an inn. Amongst them, no doubt, was Skelton, the Poet Laureate, who, in his "Philip Sparrow" celebrated the death of the nun's pet bird. But, as a rule, I should say, that the lives of the inmates were singularly uneventful. There is a strange mixture of piety and pettiness in the answers and complaints set out when the Visitations of the Ordinary took place in 1492, 1514, 1526, and 1532.

There had been mismanagement by bad servants, and loss of

goods thereby—the Prioress had had a favourite in whom she had specially confided—there was great scarceness of bread, especially among the younger sisters—the beer was too thin, the younger sisters sang too quickly—there was no clock; some of the sisters wore silk girdles and advised the others to do likewise; others did not wear their veils when they went abroad; there were no doors to the choir, so anyone could get in and (*proh pudor!*) stare at the nuns. All these things were, we may suppose, corrected from time to time, and no serious breath of scandal seems to have reached any of the little community.

One prioress was certainly prosecuted for giving a murderess sanctuary, but it would be hard to say how she could have avoided doing so; and another was pensioned off in a way which may appear suspicious, but that is all, and probably the place was never so prosperous as when Isabella Wygon built what now remains above ground of the nunnery—the two reception rooms described hereafter.

It is to the fine glass windows afterwards inserted by the Sheltons in these rooms that the reader owes this little book, for the very fine pen and ink drawings of them which were preserved among the Norris collection (now in my library), and reproduced, facing p. 32, *post*, suggested its being printed. For the readiness with

which Mr. Colman acceded to my suggestion that he should issue and illustrate, at his sole cost, an account of his house, all students of Norfolk antiquities should be grateful to him. Every little monograph of a religious foundation is, I venture to think, very useful as a contribution to a county Monasticon.

WALTER RYE.

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CHAPTER I.

The History of the Foundation.[1]

OF the history of this Benedictine nunnery (usually called Carrow Abbey, though only a priory), founded originally for a prioress and nine black nuns, but afterwards having twelve nuns on its foundation, very little is known; but what is known may be thus summarised.

The actual date of its foundation[2] is not clear. King Stephen, by

[1] The derivation of Carrow has long been disputed. If we agree to Norwich being a Scandinavian place-name, it is curious to notice that there is a place on the Norway Coast called Kaarö, and that there can be no doubt of the Danish origin of *Thorpe*, Post*wick*, and many other places in the immediate neighbourhood.

[2] It is hardly necessary to say that Dean Goulburn in his *Bosses in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral*, p. 144, follows Blomefield's original line of error in referring to this foundation. He talks of there being an ancient "hospital" (!) or nunnery which stood without the gates, to which Stephen gave certain lands (*sic*) and meadows: whereas, as evidenced above, the King gave them the land to build the nunnery on. He is said to have also given to it the advowsons of the Norwich Churches of St. Julian and All Saints by Timberhill, and St. Catherine or St. Winwaloy.

charter,[3] gave his lands in the fields of Norwich, viz., 25*s.* rent[4] and a meadow adjoining [the land charged with such rent] to God and the Church of St. Mary and St. John of Norwich, and the nuns serving there, and directed that such nuns should found their church on such land. They were to hold such lands as freely as the king himself did, and to have soc and sac, toll and theam, and infangthef.[5]

Upon this two of the nuns, who were sisters,[6] by name Seyna and Lescelina, are said to have begun building the Abbey in 1146, and to have dedicated it to "St. Mary of Carhowe," from which it would seem this was an offshoot of a Norwich nunnery dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, now lost sight of.

The land given to the nuns by Stephen is mentioned in a roll, to which the only reference we have is "Ex vetusto MS. Rotulo penes Joh Whiting generosum añ 1650," and is said to have extended "à Berystreteyates[7] per viam regiam usque ad medietatem et pontis et aquæ de Trousbrigge prout patet per cartam Regis Stephani." Stephen's charter, however, as enrolled (see Appendix), does not give these details.

In the Hundred Roll (temp. Edward I.) the Prioress of Carhow is said, thirty years before, to have withdrawn five of her tenants from the lete of Brambirton (Bramerton) to her lete of Carrow, but by what authority the jurors did not know.

---

[3] This charter, with several of its confirmations, is printed in the Appendix from the Inspeximus of 26th Henry VI. (*Pat. Roll*, 26th Henry VI., 2nd pt. m. 10).

[4] The 25*s.* yearly alms to the nuns of Carrow occur on the Pipe Rolls, *e.g.*, 1st Richard I.

[5] When the *Testa de Nevill* was compiled this land was reckoned as worth 20*s.* in reckoning the farm of the city.—*Testa de Nevill*, p. 294.

[6] Tanner says "two of the sisters," but see the Cartulary *post*. He, and also subsequent writers, including Mr. Phipson, we think corruptly, read the name as Leftelina. For the Christian name Lecelina see *Feet of Fines*, Norfolk, Richard I., No. 90. It would seem to be the diminutive of Lecia. Dean Goulburn (see note) with perverse ingenuity tries a new variety, and calls her Lætelina.

[7] Ber Street Gates. Dugdale in his *Monasticon* prints this "Beystecheyates.'

A.D. 1290, the dispute between the prioress and nuns of Carhowe and the City of Norwich was settled by agreement. Amabilia (de Ufford) then prioress, surrendered all her right of view of frankpledge of all her tenants in Newgate, and all her other tenants in the city, and all her right of toll of all grain sold in the city on the day before, day, and day after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, for which the bailiffs were to pay yearly, on the day of the Nativity aforesaid, half a coomb of the best wheat, and the city to take no toll, nor molest the prioress, during the time her fair held at Carhowe.—*Blomefield*, ii. 47.

Richard II., in his first year (1377-8) gave the nuns another confirmation (printed in Appendix); and finally Henry VI., in his twenty-sixth year (1447) confirmed the whole by his *inspeximus*, also printed in the Appendix.

King John, on 9th July, 1st John (1199), granted[8] the nuns a four-day fair, viz., on the eve and the day of the nativity of their patron saint, and the two next days, with the same privileges as the monks of the priory had at their fair.[9]

In the second year of the same king's reign the nuns endeavoured to obtain an enlargement of this, and gave the king a sparrow-hawk for having the words "cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberas ferias pertinentibus" substituted in their charter for the words "ad hujusmodi ferias pertinent," and in the next year the corresponding entry occurs on the Pipe Roll.

It was not, however, till the 7th John that the nuns obtained their amended charter (now first printed, see Appendix), which was dated 9th June, 7th John, and will be found enrolled on m. 7 d of the first part of the Charter Roll of 7th John.

---

[8] See charter printed in Dugdale.

[9] Viz., of taking the toll of all that came through the city. This led to disputes, and eventually, in 1289, Amabilia, the then prioress, surrendered such rights and her right of frankpledge of her tenants in Newgate for certain considerations. See *Dugdale's Monasticon* (edition 1846), iv. p. 68.

In 8th Henry III. (1223), the prioress seems to have borrowed from the Jews, as may be seen from the Appendix, *sub voce* Biskele, p. xxx.

Henry III., in the thirteenth year of his reign, confirmed the gift of the land, but is silent as to the fair; but later on, in the nineteenth year of his reign, gave them a general confirmation, and in the fifty-sixth year of his reign (no doubt when he was down here about the bad business of the burning the Cathedral) confirmed the fair also.

In 1244 Walter de Suffield was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, and William de Burgh, the King's Chaplain, Bishop of Llandaff, in this priory church.—*Norris.*

Edward I., in his thirty-first year, confirmed the right of free warren in Wroxham and elsewhere, mentioned hereafter, *sub voce* Wroxham.

In 46th Edward III. the Church was, according to Norris, much out of repair.

It has been said, but on what authority we cannot discover, that the "nuns kept a high school of the most select kind."[1] It is possible that the idea may have arisen from a misconception of the Bull in favour of the nuns, by which Gregory X. in 1273 inhibited the prioress and convent (on their own petition) from increasing the number of their nuns, upon their pointing out that they were pressed by certain of the nobility to receive more nuns than their revenues would sustain.

In 1392 William de Eton left £10 towards covering the nuns' church at Carrow, and in 1452 a legacy was left by Robert Blyklyng towards making a dormitory.

The cross in the Market Place at Norwich was served by the priests of

[1] Mr. Phipson's paper, read December, 1881, before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. This is apparently copied from *Blomefield* and the *Norfolk Tour*, where it is said that "it had been for many ages a school or place of education for the young ladies of the chief families of the diocese."

Carrow Priory, and in the chamber which was used as the chapel were the marks of an altar. Norris says "that the Corporation of Norwich paid them yearly 4 "bushels of wheat for the Tolhous, and in the 24th Henry VI., the city making "some doubt about the payment, the convent produced their evidences, with "which they were so well satisfied that [Thomas] Catworth, Esq., Mayor (or "Custos as he is called in the roll),[2] with the consent of all the Aldermen, "ordered it to be paid for the future, as it was accordingly."

It is not generally known that the Guild of the Saddlers and Spurriers of Norwich was held in honour of the Blessed Mary and All Saints in this Conventual Church. The certificate rendered to the Chancery in the reign of Richard II. is preserved in the Public Record Office, and has been printed by Toulmin Smith, on p. 42 of his *English Gilds.* It is a very interesting document, as being in English it shows the dialect of the time; but as it has been printed once in that form, I will give it here in modern language, as being more intelligible:—

"To the honour of our lady Saint Mary and of All Hallows, these ordinances of (the) Fraternity of Saddlers and Spurriers in the city of Norwich were begun in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ's birth 1385, and perpetually shall be held before the image of our lady at the high altar in the church of nuns in the nunnery of Carrowe beside Norwich. Thus it is ordained—

"That the brothers and sisters of this fraternity, so long as twelve persons of this guild live, they all have promised and vowed to the honour of God, that they shall maintain their ordinances underwritten up (to) their power and diligence in worship of Christ, and of His Mother and All Hallows, and (the) amendment of their and all Christian souls in the worship of the holy church.

"First, that they shall find and maintain a light of two torches of wax of 32 lbs. burning every day at the elevation of Christ's sacred body at the high mass, but (at) no other mass.

[2] He was correctly called Custos (or warden), the city being then in the king's hands, and he being the king's warden, not mayor.

"And this guild shall be held every year on the Sunday next after the Trinity, and all the brothers and sisters have a livery of suit[3] to know the brothers and sisters (by), and for no other reason.

"And at the evening before the day, at the alderman's assignment, all the brothers and sisters that are at Norwich, or other place that may be reasonable, shall come together in (for the) cause of devotion, and say a bead for all the souls of the brothers and sisters' souls of this guild, and whoso fails of this he shall pay two pounds of wax at their own grant, but (unless) he may reasonably excuse himself by king's service.

"Also on the morning of the day next ensuing—betime—all brothers and sisters shall be together in Christ Church (the Cathedral) to hear a mass at the altar before the relics, and every of them offer there. And when mass is said all the brothers and sisters shall go with the alderman, in devotion, to the place where the light is ordained, and go with a light in procession to the nunnery of Carrow, and there hear a mass and offer a halfpenny.

"Also if any brother or sister die in the city of Norwich, all the brothers and sisters shall be at his 'dirige' with two torches of wax, and two poor men clad.

"And also in this manner be at his mass and his entering (interring or burying), and give a halfpenny to alms for his soul and for all Christian (souls).

"And if he die three miles out of Norwich all the brothers shall come to his entering, with their two torches and two poor men clad, and offer and do as for a brother (who dies *in* Norwich ?).

"And if he die without the 'lists' of three miles, and his mansion and his household are in the city, he 'shall do done' (*i.e.*, shall have done for him ?) a dirige and mass with their lights, and alms be done.

"And if any brother or sister that dwells without the lists of three miles from the city shall die, all the brothers and sisters shall cause to be said for his soul in the church of the nunnery of Carrow dirige and mass, and (to be) done for his soul as for any brother or sister aforesaid."

In 2nd Henry V. the nuns had a litigation with the Prior and Convent of Norwich, about the Court Lete in Carrow and Trowse: the Prioress herself had to go twice to London about it, the litigation costing over £100 (*Norris*, p. 164).

[3] This is a much better expression than our present "suit of livery."

In 21st Henry VI. (1442-3) the management of the Abbey and the administration of its affairs were committed by the Bishop of Norwich to Thomas Wetherby, Esq., in whose care they remained till March, 1445.

Norris conjectures that the then Prioress, Lady Alice Waryn, was guilty of some "male (*sic!*) administration," on account of which the Bishop removed her. She went to Bungay, and the Convent allowed her 33*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

From 1426 to 1478 constant references occur in the wills noted in the Appendix to one Julian Lampet, the anchoress or recluse of Carrow, who had her anchorage in the churchyard of St. Julian, which church belonged to Carrow Priory. Her surname came into the county by the marriage of Alice de Brockdish to William de Lampet, about 1355 (*Bl. Norf.*, v. p. 336). Her Christian name may have been her name in religion, and adopted from her anchorage. A George Lampet and his son John were guests in the Priory in 1451-2, and were probably akin to her, as were, no doubt, Dame Margaret Lampitt of Ridlingfield and James Lampitt, Gent., both legatees in the will of Peter la Belle, a benefactor to Carrow, whose will is dated 1466 (Register Jekkys, fo. 106 b.) She had two servants, one named Margaret. About 1445 the "Anchoress of Carrow," and the "Anchoress at St. Julian's," were mentioned in the same will, so probably she had returned to the Priory and left a younger substitute. She probably died between 1478 and 1483; see Appendix, p. xix. Her visions, which, he says, were vouchsafed to her in 1373 (when aged thirty years and a half), have been thrice printed, once in 1670 and twice in 1843. There is, probably, a transcriber's error in this date of 1373, which would make her born about 1342, and we know she was alive in 1478, which would make her then one hundred and thirty-six years old. Yet it is hard to see how this can be, for the words of the MS. (p. 4 of the 1843 edition), are clearly "a thousand *three* hundredth lxxiij." Now, if for the argument's sake, we take the figures to be a misreading of the latest possible date in the fourteenth century, viz., 1399, this will still give us a birth-date of 1367, and we know she was living in 1478. Can it be there were two

consecutive Julians as anchoresses, and that the monastery found the fame of the first so profitable that they provided a second? *Blomefield* (iv. p. 81) has this about her:—

"In the east part of this churchyard stood an anchorage, in which an ankeress or recluse dwelt till the Dissolution, when the house was demolished, though the foundations may still be seen. In 1393, Lady Julian, the ankeress here, was a strict recluse, and had two servants to attend her in her old age, A° 1443. This woman. in those days, was esteemed one of the greatest holiness. The Rev. Mr. Francis Peck, author of *The Antiquities of Stanford*, had an old vellum MS., 36 quarto pages of which contained an account of the visions, &c., of this woman, which begins thus: 'Here es a Vision[4] schewed be the Goodenes of God, to a 'devoute Woman, and hir Name is Julian that is Recluse atte Norwyche, and yitt ys on Life, 'Anno Domini M.CCCC.XLII. In the whilke Vision er fulle many comfortabyll Wordes & 'greatly styrrande to alle they that desyres to be Crystes Looverse. In 1472, Dame Agnes 'was recluse here; in 1481, Dame Elizabeth Scott; in 1510, Lady Elizabeth; in 1524, Dame 'Agnes Edrygge.'"

In 1466 we get a glimpse of the prioress and her following attending the funeral of John Paston. Payments were made "to the Prioress of Carrow 6*s.* 8*d.*, to a maid that came with her 1*s.* 8*d.*, to the anchoress 3*s.* 4*d.*"

The next glimpse of the internal life of the monastery is that we get from the Episcopal Visitations of 1492, 1514, 1526, and 1532.

1492. "The general visitation of the Ordinary, conducted personally by the Right Reverend Father in Christ, James, by the grace of God and the Apostolic See, Bishop of Norwich, in the priory of the church of the regular or convent house of the nuns of Carrow, in his own diocese of Norwich, follows in this manner:—

"In the name of our Lord, Amen. On Wednesday, the 10th of October, in the year of our Lord 1492, and in the 21st year of his office, the reverend father coming in person to the priory to perform his visitation, was received by

[4] A MS. of this is No. 8297 of the *Bibliothèque Impérial.*

the prioress and her nuns with a solemn procession outside the west gate. Thence, when the responsory 'Summæ Trinitati' was begun by the cantor, with the banner of the Holy Cross raised on high, the bells also ringing, he came to the high altar, and when he had prayed to Immortal God, and had bestowed his solemn blessing on those present, he at once entered the chapter house, along with the prioress and nuns, and with those right eloquent men, Masters Nicholas Goldwelle, Archdeacon of Norwich, Thomas Wotton, Bachelor of Laws, taking with them on this behalf me, John Aphowell, notary public by imperial and apostolical authority, and scrivener.

"When the word of God had been preached in the midst, that religious woman, Dame Catharine Segryme, the prioress, herself appeared immediately, and handed in letters of certification, sealed with the convent seal, of and concerning the execution of the orders of the reverend father in that behalf, and she exhibited the charters, but she rendered no account; an oath of canonical obedience to the reverend father having been taken by her in her own name and in that of all her sisters. Then the reverend father examined secretly and singly all and singular the said prioress and her sisters, of and concerning the state of that house. What was found by that examination is as follows:—

"In the first place it was found that the younger nuns were restricted to eight loaves—a quantity far too little for ten sisters for a whole day; and it was ordained that the prioress should receive, as servants, women of good fame and honesty, and that an inventory of the priory goods should be made so that one part should remain with the prioress, the other with the sisters. Also it was found that ill-disposed servants of the prioress caused great loss of goods of the priory.

"Next that the prioress confides more and has greater faith in a certain Margaret Knight, now absent, than in the other sisters of the house, who,[5]

[5] Dr. Jessopp has printed *quia* instead of *quæ*.

whilst she was in the house, did much harm to it, and therefore it is for the good of the house that she be not recalled.

"Also that the prioress lends too ready an ear to some of the sisters, and that thus great discord arises among them.

"Next, that there is very often scarceness of bread, contrary to the honour of the house.

"Names of the prioress and nuns:—

Dame Catharine Segryme, the prioress.
Dame Cecilia Ryall, the sub-prioress.

Dame Margaret Folkard Dame Anna Martyn Dame Johanna Grene Dame Maria Whyght Dame Agnes Sherman Dame Margery Carhowe Dame Margery Wellys Dame Margaret Clarke	Professed.
Dame Margaret Steward Dame Margery Wodehows Dame Catherine Jerveys	Not professed.

"And then the said Reverend Father dissolved for that time in peace the above visitation, reserving to himself the power of making injunctions, and of compelling the said prioress and her nuns to observe the same."

1514. "On the 25th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and fourteen, the reverend father in Christ, &c., personally visited the house or priory of the nuns of Bungay.[6] And he was reverently received there with a procession, and afterwards entering the chapter house, he caused the prioress and sisters to be summoned, to whom, after the word of God had been preached, he caused articles to be shewn on which they were to be examined. And he questioned them as follows:—

Dame Isabella Wigan, the prioress, says	That all is well.
Dame Ann Martin, the sub-prioress, says	That Dame Margaret Kidman is unkind.
Dame Johanna Green says	That the rations distributed are more scanty than is usual.
Dame Margaret Carrow says	All is well.
Dame Margaret Clerk	Agrees with her.
Dame Agnes Warner	Agrees.
Dame Katherine	Agrees.
Dame Margaret Stewarde	Agrees.
Dame Ann London	Agrees.
Dame Margaret Kidman	Agrees.

"And this done, the Bishop closed his visitation as ordinary there."

"June 14th, 1526. Dame Isabell Wigan, the prioress, denies that the house 1526.
is in debt, and in respect to the other matters she declares them to be well observed.

"Dame Ann Marten, the sub-prioress, says that she knows nothing worthy of

[6] By an error of the scribe Bungay is put for Carrow; but the names of the prioress and nuns identify the place as being Carrow beyond a doubt.

reformation, but she says that the sisters say and sing quicker than they ought, and without due pause.

"Besides this, she complains of the thinness of the liquor.

"Dame Margaret Steward, a nun of twenty-eight years standing, on being questioned, declares that the pauses in the chanting and reading are badly observed, and that no punishment is inflicted for breaking silence.

"Dame Catherine Jerves, precentress and fourth prioress, professed for thirty-eight years, says, on examination, that the liquor is thin, and for the rest all is well.

"Dame Agnes Warner, on examination says that the pause is not observed in singing and saying the hours, but that they sing too quickly.

"Dame Agnes Swanton, the sacrist, who has been a nun twenty-one years, says that they do not possess a clock.

"Dame Ann London, the refectoraria, says that all things, both spiritual and temporal, are in good state.

"Dame Johanna Botulph says that they do not celebrate the Feasts of the Name of Jesus, or of St. Edward, and take no notice of them; besides, that on Christmas Day they make the youngest nun pretend to be Lady Abbess,[1] and on this occasion she is obliged to consume and waste all she has obtained by alms or the gifts of her friends. Likewise that the obedientiaries of the house are obliged to renew the cloths and vessels which relate to their office, and no funds are assigned for that purpose by the prioress.

"Dame Cecilia Suffeld declares she knows nothing demanding correction or reforming.

"INJUNCTIONS:—In the first place the prioress is ordered to get and keep in order a clock before next Michaelmas.

[1] I do not know if this curious parallel to the well-known Boy Bishop has ever been noticed.

"Also that a laundress be got and provided, who shall be more equal to her work, and can do her duty.

"That Divine Service be celebrated with greater devotion, and with due pause both in singing and saying.

"Next that the expenses of making good the cloths and vessels belonging to the offices (of the obedientiaries) should be defrayed, when needful, by the prioress.

"Also that for the future the assuming of the character of abbess be discontinued.

"Next that silence be duly observed for the future under pain of an increased penalty.

"Next that the Feasts of the Name of Jesus and of St. Edward be observed, even as they are in other parts of the diocese."

1532.

"10th June, 1532:—Dame Isabel Wigan, prioress.
Dame Ann Marten, in charge of the infirmary.
Dame Margaret Steward, the sub-prioress.
Dame Katherine Jerves.
Dame Agnes Warner, in charge of the infirmary.
Dame Agnes Swanten, sacrist.
Dame Ann London, in charge of the refectory.
Dame Johanna Botolf.
Dame Cicely Suthfeld.
Dame Matilda Graby.
Dame Johanna Bound, Dame Agnes Hammond, Dame Christian Browne } Not professed.

"Dame Isabel Wigan, the prioress, questioned and examined about the state of the house and the essentials of religion, and also concerning the observance

of the Rule of the Order, and concerning the administration of the spiritualities and temporalities of the said priory, says that everything is duly done and observed according to the powers and means of the house.

"Dame Margaret Steward, sub-prioress, says that some of the sisters use girdles or belts of silk, and advise others to do the same. She says that it was an old custom of the house for the younger nuns, who held no office, each day after mid-day to sit together in a chamber set apart for that purpose, under the superintendence of one of the seniors, and now they disperse to separate apartments.

"Item that the sub-prioress be ordered that only once in the week shall she call any of the nuns outside the choir away from compline, and that the sub-prioress be forbidden to allow any sister to absent herself from the choir at the hour of compline more than once a week.

"Dame Catharine Jervis, the third prioress, says that the choir has no doors, and with this excuse many can and do have access to the nuns in the choir.

"Dame Agnes Swanton, the sacrist, says that all entries are duly observed.

"Dame Ann London complains about the choir being open, and that consequently lay people can stare at the nuns daily; for the rest she says all is well.

"Dame Johanna Botolf says that the Feast of Relics is not observed among them on a Sunday, as is the case in other places, but it simply takes place on the evening of the Octaves of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; also that the nuns do not put on their veils when they go out; also that the nuns have no annual pension; also that laymen have access to and sight of the choir, through the absence of gates or doors; also that the priest who officiates at evening service is scarcely audible by the sisters in the choir, from the want of a lectern on which to place the priest's book.

"Dame Cecilia Suthefeld says that the nuns receive no pension from the resources of the house, and that otherwise all is well.

"Dame Matilda Gravell (*sic*) says that the nuns, according to the rule, were wont to have one of their number in the refectory waiting upon the rest at table, and that they do not now, otherwise all is well.

"Also she says that in the same priory the Octaves of St. Benedict are not celebrated.

"INJUNCTIONS:—That the younger nuns who have no offices are to sit together in the afternoon, in the same room assigned for this purpose by the prioress, according to the custom of former times.

"That the sub-prioress neither allow to be away, nor call away, any of the nuns from the choir at compline, except once only a week.

"That before the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, a door be made, lest laymen should have access to the western entrance of the choir.

"That the Feast of Relics be for the future observed as in other places, that is to say on the Sunday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, and that a double feast be celebrated.

"That according to ancient custom the prioress shall appoint one of the nuns to serve the rest at table in the refectory."

* * * * * * * * *

The scene of the pathetic poem of *Philip Sparrow* is said to have been laid at Carrow Abbey by Skelton,[8] the poet laureate, who died 1529. How "Gib our cat" slew the pet sparrow is told in verses not devoid of fancy, which begin thus:—

[8] Can it be that John Skelton was of the family of the Sheltons who soon after had a grant of the place? The *Norfolk Tour* boldly says he was the son of William Skelton and Margaret his wife, whose will was proved at Norwich, 7th November, 1512.

"A Little Boke of Philip Sparow.

"Pla ce bo
Who is there who
Di le xi·
Dame Margery
Fa re my my
Wherefore and why why
For the soule of Philip Sparow
That was late slaine at Carow.

"Among the nunnes blake
For that sweet soule's sake
And for al Sparowes' soules
Set on our bead roules
Pater noster qui
With an Ave Maria
And with the corner of a creed
The more shalbe your meed."

When the "Norfolk Chantry Certificates" were taken, the Commissioners reported very well of the abbey. The eight nuns were persons "of very good name by report of the country," and the house was "in very good and necessary reparation." Besides the nuns there were two priests, seven "hinds" for husbandry, and eight women-servants. The value of the lead, bells, and buildings was estimated at £145.

On the dissolution the site was given in 1539 to Sir John Shelton,[9] by a grant, printed in Appendix VII. Sir John's wife was aunt to Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded three years before. Was this gift intended to appease her family? Litigation seems to have at once commenced between Sir John and the city as to the jurisdiction which the city claimed within the Priory of Carrow and Trowse Millgate as parcel of the county of the city. This Shelton denied, affirming them to be within the county of Norfolk. Complaints were also made that one of the farmers of the late priory had ploughed up and encroached on a common way called "Grenegateway," near the walls of the city; but whether the former dispute was arranged we do not know. Documents relating to these differences will be found in Appendix VIII.

[9] One of the name, Margaret Shelton, had been received as a guest in 31st Henry VI. (1452-3.)

In 1544 Mary, the widowed Duchess of Richmond and daughter of the second Duke of Norfolk, must have been staying here, for the city sent her a present of a gallon of fine hippocras worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

The revenues of this house being under £200 per annum, it fell by the first statute in the 27th Henry VIII., A.D. 1536, at which time it was valued at £64. 6*s.* 6½*d.* (*Dugdale*); and £84. 12*s.* 1¾*d.* (*Speed*). From this time it continued in the Crown till the year 1544, when it was granted[1] by King Henry VIII., with all the revenues, rights, and privileges thereunto belonging to John Shelton of Shelton in Norfolk, Esq., it being then worth £40. 13*s.* 4*d.*

The estate is said to have passed by the marriage of Anne, daughter of Thomas Barrow, Esq., of Suffolk, and widow of Sir Ralph Shelton, to Charles Cornwallis. I cannot trace this, but it seems to have been bought by her relations, for in 13th Elizabeth, Sir William Butts, Knt., Nicholas Bacon, Esq., Thomas Barrowe, Esq., and William Barrowe, Gent., acquired this manor for themselves and the heirs of William Barrowe, which acquisition was pardoned them in the 29th Elizabeth (*Feet of Fines*, divers counties, Trinity, 13th Elizabeth, and *Entry Book of Licenses and Pardons*, 29th Elizabeth, fo. 134 d.)

The manor of Carrow was the subject of a fine, Michaelmas, 9th Charles I. (1633) between the Rev. Edmund Dye and the Rev. Sampson Hopes[2] and Margaret his wife, who must have been the heiress of a former owner, and who with her husband sold it to Dye for £320.[3] Sir Humfrey May had owned it in

[1] See recital in Licenses and Pardons,—Alienation Office Lib. 1, fol. 250.—Inq. 24-26 Eliz.

[2] Sampson Hopes was Vicar of East Winch: presented 1592.

[3] *Feet of Fines, Norfolk*, 9th Charles I., Michaelmas.—Fine levied at Westm., on the morrow of St. Martin, 9th Charles I. (1634) between the Rev. Edmund Dye, quer., and the Rev. Sampson Hopes and Margaret his wife, def., of the manor of Carowe alias Carrowe, with appurts. and of one messuage, four cottages, two barns, twenty-six acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten pasture, thirty shillings rent, and liberty of foldage, with appurts. in Eastwinche, Gayton, and Middleton, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage church of Eastwinche, with all tithes of corn, grain, and hay belonging to the

1624. He was a Royalist, (see Royalist Comp. Papers, ix., p. 275, and Register of Burials at Westminster), and after him his widow, Judith May, who presented to St. Julian in 1634.

By fine, Easter, 1682 (divers counties), Robert Axtell, Gent., bought the manor and other property of James May, Esq., of Carrow, for £1100.[4]

Nathaniel Axtell must have been owner in 1685—1704, for he presented to St. Julian on these dates as Lord of Carrow. In 1722 Robert Axtell sold to John Walthoe and wife (a bookseller in Fleet Street), who is said to have kept it but a short time, and reconveyed it to the Axtells. By fine, Trin., 8th George I., John Walthoe and Mary his wife conveyed (*i.a.*) the manor to Nathaniel Axtell, Esq., for £1200.[5]

said rectory. The said Sampson and Margaret quit claim and warrant the premises to the said Edmund and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of the said Margaret for ever. Consideration, £320 sterling.

[4] Fines, divers counties, 34th Charles II., Easter, 1682.—[Note of] Fine between Nathaniel Axtell, Gent., quer., and James May, Armiger, def., of the manor of Carrowe, with appurts., and of eight messuages, eight gardens, eight orchards, fifty acres of land, sixty meadow, one hundred pasture, and 100*s.* rent, with appurts. in Carrowe, Troughes, and the parishes of St. John and St. Stephen; also the advowson of the churches of St. Edward, St. Julian, All Saints, and the chapel of St. Katherine in Norwich, in the county of Norwich, with all manner of tithes belonging to the same. And of the manor of Carrowe with appurts. and of twelve messuages, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, one hundred and twenty acres of land, seventy-five meadow, three hundred pasture, sixteen wood, and 100 shillings and twenty measures of fine wheat rent, with appurts. in Carrowe, Troughes, Lakenham, Surlingham, Brakendell, Ameringhall, Rockland, Helston, Porland, Kirby, Biskley, Bramerton, Bernham, Rednall, Thurleton, Wreningham, Birkham, Skerinnge, Stowbardolfe, Haylesdon, Melton, Thetford, Eastwinche, Swardestone, Halvergate, Shelton, and Hardwicke; also of the advowson of the churches of Stowbardolfe and Surlingham, in the county of Norfolk. The said James quits claim and warrants the premises against himself and his heirs to the said Nathaniel and his heirs for ever. Consideration, £1100 sterling.

[5] Fine, divers counties, 8th George I., Trinity. Fine levied at Westm., on the morrow of the Ascension, 8th George I., 1722. Between Nathaniel Axtell, Armiger, quer., and John Walthoe, senior, and Maria his wife, of the manor of Carrowe, with appurts., and of eight messuages, eight gardens,

In 1714 Samuel Thacker, brewer, lived here and voted. Nathaniel (?) Axtell left it to his relation, Susannah Sterman, who married Robert Moreton, a Barrister-at-law, who in 1746 was life tenant. Her heiress, probably daughter Mary, married George Stuart, and they together conveyed it and other property by fine to Edward Stanley, Esq., for £360.[6] The next owner was John Drinkwater, and from him the estate passed into the hands of John Ridges, who sold it in 1807 to Sir Roger Kerrison, Knt. In 1811 the Abbey and grounds were purchased by Philip M. Martineau, Esq., and remained in the Martineau family until 1878, when the building, lands, and manor of Carrow were purchased by Messrs. J. & J. Colman, the present owners.

Among the Exchequer Depositions by commission, 21st Charles I., there

eight orchards, fifty acres of land, sixty meadow, one hundred pasture, and 100*s.* rent, with appurts. in Carrowe, Trowse, and the parishes of St. John and St. Stephen, and of the advowson of the churches of St. Edward, St. Julian, All Saints, and the chapel of St. Katherine, in Norwich, county Norwich, with all manner of tithes belonging to the same. And of the manor of Carrowe, twelve messuages, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, one hundred and twenty acres of land, seventy-five meadow, three hundred pasture, sixteen wood, and the rent of 100*s.*, and twenty bushels of fine wheat, in Carrowe, Trowse, Lakenham, etc., in county Norfolk. The said John and Maria quit-claim and warrant the premises against themselves, and the heirs of the said Maria, to the said Nathaniel and his heirs for ever. Consideration, £1200 sterling.

[6] Fines, Norfolk, 20th George II., Michaelmas. Fine levied at Westm., Michaelmas, in three weeks, 20 George II., 1746. Between Edward Stanley, Esq., quer., and George Stuart and Mary his wife, def., of the manor of Carrowe, and twelve messuages, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, one hundred and twenty acres of land, seventy-five meadow, three hundred pasture, sixteen wood, and the rent of 100*s.*, and twenty bushels of wheat, in Carrowe, Trowse, Lakenham, Brackend, Ameringhall, Rockland, Helston, Porland, Kirkby, Biskley, Bramerton, Bernham, Rednall, Thurleton, Wreningham, Berkham, Skeringe, Stowbardolfe, Haylesden, Melton, Thetford, East Winche, Swardeston, Havergate, Shelton, and Hardwicke. The said George and Mary grant for themselves, and the heirs of the said Mary, the premises aforesaid (after the death of a certain Robert Moreton, Esq., who then held them for term of his life), to the said Edward, to be held by him and his heirs of the chief lord of the fee, at the usual services for ever. Warranted against the heirs of the said Mary. Consideration, £360 sterling.

are some of great interest. In a suit (which practically revived one supposed to have been settled in 1290, see *ante*) between Dame Judith May, widow, and William Tooke and others, *v.* the Mayor of the City of Norwich, Adrian Parmiter, Henry Crew, and others, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, relating to Carrow Hills and Carrow Pits, and the dispute about the city "recreation ground," John Tooke deposed that he had divers years past seen the foundation of a house of stone which might have been either the kiln house or stable, and referred to a piece of hilly ground adjoining, lying between it and the house, called Brakendale. Robert Bunne deposed that the owners of Carrow Abbey have always been reputed owners of Carrow Pits. William Tooke's evidence is amusing. He says that when his father or he drove out defendant's, Crewe's, horses "he hath used both of them in very rude and uncivil manner, and used many thretninge words to them, both threatning to make an end of them or that he would be their death, and words to that effecte; and once when this deponent did offer to drive the said Crewe's horses from thence the said Crew did in a very outragious manner assault this deponent with a knife, and did threaten to cutt his throate, and did with the said knife cutt the deponent's band about his neck, and did with a great slash [cut] through this deponent's coat and dublett." Another witness (Thomas Smith) said that one Barcham "did bid Crew runne his knife in the said Tooke's gutts, &c." The evidence for the defence was that the ground in dispute was a place of recreation for "Runinge,[1] shootinge, bowlinge, and the like ..... for the citizens and inhabitants," and that they always called it Conisforth Pits and Carrow Pits.

THE CHARTULARY has long been lost, and has escaped careful search, but I succeeded in finding some considerable extracts from it in the Tanner MSS. at

[1] It is very singular that the Athletic and Cricket Grounds, better known as the "Lakenham Grounds," should so closely represent the old site. The active connection of the Colman family with cricket, and the "eleven" of the brothers Colman of 1845-6, are mentioned in Appendix XIII.

the Bodleian Library (Tanner MS. 342, fo. 149), which cites "Ex libro monachii Monialium de Carho in manibus *Jo. Corbet, Bart.*," and again (151, fo. 4) from charters (qy. a chartulary) of Carhow, *penes Nath. Axtell, arm.*, who was, it will be remembered, then the freeholder.

Some of the ACCOUNTS of the prioresses were in existence when Kirkpatrick wrote his *History of the Religious Orders of Norwich* (see p. 296), in which he quotes a payment of *4d.*, in the 25th Edward I., for writing and sealing divers writs in the castle.

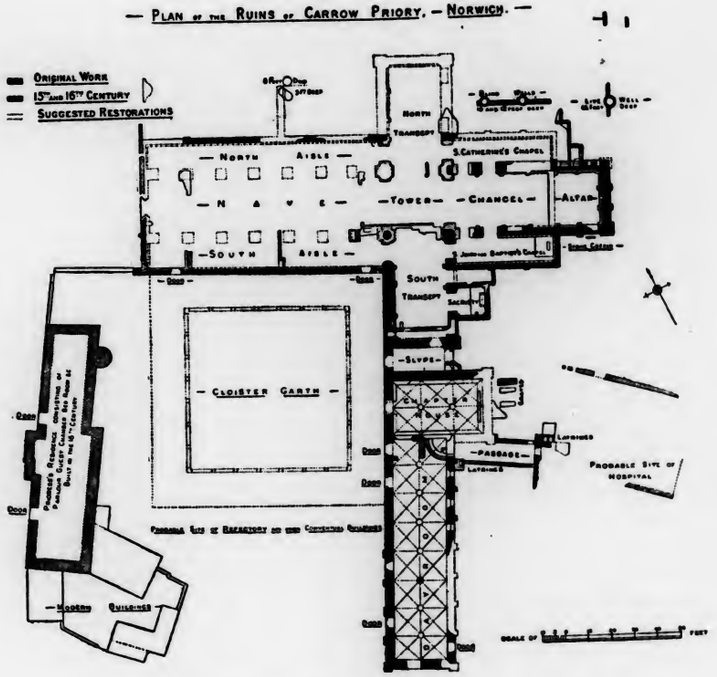
The seals are fully described and illustrated in Blomefield; but it is as well to note that an impression of one of them, ascribed to the thirteenth century, is in the British Museum. See *Catalogue of the British Museum Seals*, 1837, p. 51.

A draught of the common seal of this house, taken from a draught lately in the possession of Peter Le Neve, Esq., Norroy King at Arms, is in the Norris collection, but it and that at the British Museum are not clear enough for engraving.

It may be as well to print here the following note made by Norris:—

"This convent had also a spiritual jurisdiction which extended over Carhowe and part of "Trowse and Briskelee.

"Their chaplain was judge of the court, in which they punished all sorts of spiritual crimes "and offences *contra bonos mores*, and also proved wills. I have seen a book of the acts of "this court beginning in the year 1213."



Note.—This plan is a reproduction of that used by Mr. Phipson, which differs very slightly only from that inserted by me in the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 465.—W.R.

CHAPTER II.

The Priory Buildings.

THOSE who prefer a skilled architect's description of the existing—and theories on the non-existing—buildings, are referred to the Appendix at pp. xl.-xlv., in which I reprint Mr. Phipson's "Notes on Carrow Priory," which appeared in the ninth volume of *The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's Transactions.*

The following is as the place seemed to Mr. E. A. Tillett and myself, when we wrote our account of it in vol. ii. of *The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany.*

* * * * * * *

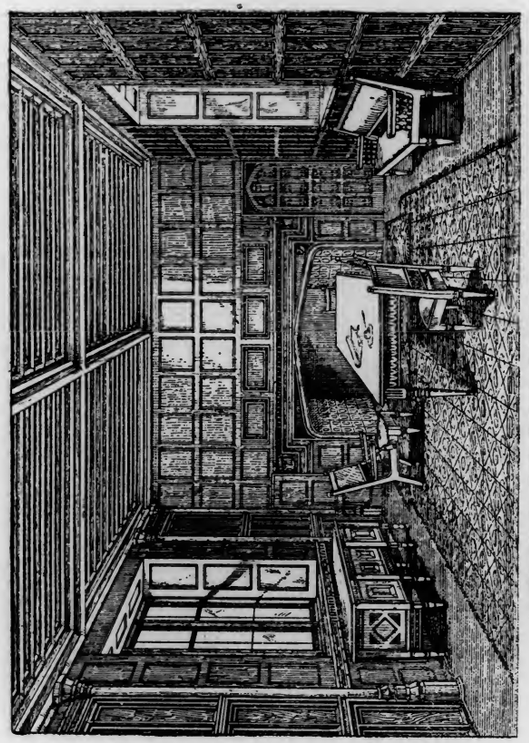
"There are still the parlour of the prioress, a chamber over it, and the strangers' hall with a projecting rectangular bay. The foundations may be traced of the church, sacristy, chapter-house, and day-room, and the site of the cloister walls can be identified: other foundations of buildings in various parts of the priory grounds are to be found; but it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty as to the use to which the buildings were appropriated.

"The boundary walls are to a great extent standing, and the course of them can easily be traced on the south, east, and west sides. It is curious to observe that on the north side some portions of the wall are 2 or 3 ft. in the channel of the river, thus shewing that the Wensum has deviated in its course southward since the wall was built.

"In describing the various portions of the remains,[8] which are scanty as to detail, we consider it best to commence with the indications of the earliest work, which take us to the Norman period. The chancel, exterior and interior, shews nothing but Norman workmanship. The east wall externally is divided by piers into three bays, each pier having columns at the angles and faced with stone in courses averaging 6 ins. deep, the bays being faced with flint; and the plinth, which is a foot below the level of the floor of the chancel, can be traced round the greater portion of the original building. As the remains of this wall are not more than 2 ft. out of the ground, very little of the architectural features can be observed. The interior of this wall shows a plinth directly on the floor level, with the projections for the same division into bays. The chancel was approached by steps from the choir. Of this (the choir) little can be seen; but it appears to have been in four bays, two of which were open on the north side into St. Catherine's Chapel, and on the south side into that of St. John the Baptist. On the south side, in the second bay from the chancel, is a brick vault lined with plaster, and taking up half the thickness of the wall from the interior. The bricks on the exterior side being on edge led to the supposition that they might form the division between two vaults; but having endeavoured to pierce through the wall, the other side did not appear to be

[8] Much of the building must have been pulled down and carted away. The beautiful porch at Arminghall Hall is said to have come hence. See Cotman, i. p. 34.

Norris says there was a tower, with a pinnacle of stone on the top of it, but that the monastery was only covered with reed, "as appears by several rolls mentioning repairs done to it."



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PARLOUR, CARROW PRIORY.

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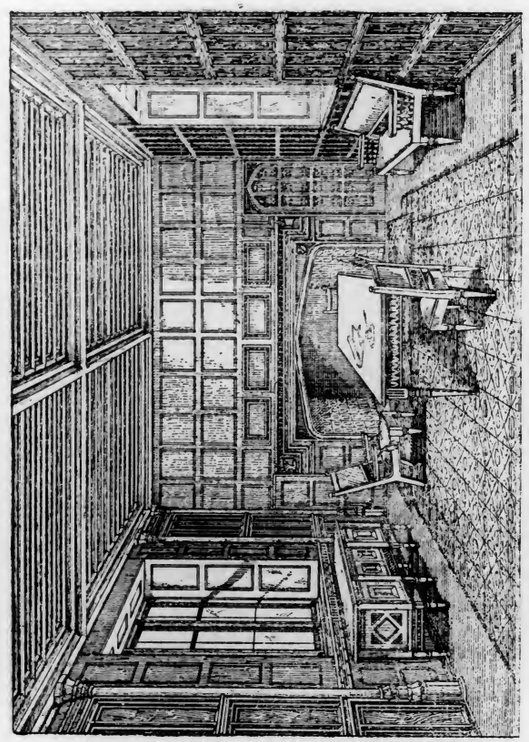

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PARLOUR, CARROW PRIORY.

hollow. At the time of the excavations, which were made by Mr. Colman, M.P., about two years ago, so far as we have been able to learn, the vault was unoccupied. There were four massive-looking piers, about 5 ft. in diameter: the base of one still remains. These evidently supported a tower, and were cased with stone in blocks of an average thickness of 7 ins., the core being of rubble.

"On the south side of the choir and chancel is St. John the Baptist's Chapel,[9] which is decidedly part of the work of the Norman foundation: this may have been originally an aisle of the early church, as we find the floor level of the altar in this chapel was 7 ins. above the plinth line, and obscured Norman bases of columns for arcading, and this altar and the floor level must therefore be of a later period. In the remains of the wall forming the base of the altar is a piece of Norman billet cable moulding.

"Passing to the north side of the choir and chancel we come to the site of St. Catherine's Chapel.[1] But little can be traced here. There remain indications of a wall at double the distance from the choir than from the exterior wall of St. John's Chapel. In this wall are formed two cylindrical tanks, evidently placed there for the stowage of water, being respectively from 10 to 12 ft. deep. The remains of walls at the east end of this chapel suggest that it may have been afterwards devoted to secular purposes. There doubtless was a north transept; but we have been unable to trace its foundations.

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[9] In which John Dowes requested to be buried in 1439. The chapel of St. John the Evangelist was on the south side in 1438.

[1] The altar of St. Catherine is specially mentioned in the undated gift of some land in Norwich by Robert son of John de Stamford, to find a lamp burning before it for ever.

The *image of our Lady of Pity* is mentioned in the will of William Aslak in 1531. (Regr. Alpe, 195.)

In 1530 Elizabeth Vaxley left "a clothe of tappestry worke, scored w^t^ the Nativite, Resureccon, and Epiphany, to hange in theyr Church at solempne feestes, to remember myn husbandes soule and myn." She also gave to the prioress "a gylte spone and my clothe of the iij Kynges of Coleyn."

"The south transept is undoubtedly a part of the original fabric, the west wall shewing the Norman plinth, on which plinth sprang arcading. The south wall of this transept has insertions of Early English work, which is also seen in the change in the moulding of the plinth and in the base of a column at the south-east angle (interior), and also in a similar base at the same angle on the exterior.

"The sacristy is wholly Early English, and at the time of its erection considerable alterations appear to have taken place, Early English work being substituted where it must have previously been Norman. The colouring of the walls (dark red and blue) of the sacristy was clearly distinguishable when the excavations were first made. There is a comparatively modern brick wall, in which are two doorways, inside and running parallel with the south wall of the south transept, at a distance therefrom of about 4 ft. Why this small portion should have been partitioned off from the transept can only be a matter of conjecture. The Early English arch jambs which preceded the erection of this latter wall are defaced by its erection.

"Between St. John's Chapel and the sacristy there was a small compartment of later construction, approached from the south transept. One pier of the exterior wall of the chapel appears to have been cut away when the east wall of this compartment was built: to what purpose it was appropriated cannot now be stated.

"Coming to the nave, it is noticeable that it is of later date than the eastern portion of the church, bringing it beyond the transition to the Early English, as is clearly seen by the section of the south-east pier, which is of the plain and pointed bowtell moulding. A portion of the north wall remains. As will be seen by the plan it does not run parallel with the other walls of the church. There appears to be some little doubt as to the western boundary of the nave. We are not inclined to think that it was where a wall line runs across our plan, but consider it more likely to have been where there is a return of the plinth of a north-west angle pier, the present state of which plinth shews that it was long

exposed to the weather. Taking this as one view, there remains the cross wall above alluded to, which we think must have been one of four walls forming some enclosure, possibly of the more sacred portion of the convent. A difficulty presents itself here, but the present north gable of the house, now occupied by Mr. Tillett, M.P., which we have carefully surveyed, shews an abrupt termination, which, but for such termination, might have been a continuation of roofed or covered-in portions of buildings or ways connecting the apartments of the prioress with the west end of the church and also with the cloisters. Several good sections of Norman and Early English mouldings, and a cross, a portion of a gable finial of good Early English character, were found during the recent excavations, which lead us to the conclusion that the buildings were richly ornamented.

"Passing through the south transept we enter a passage or slype which separates the church from the chapter-house, having at the south-east corner a circular staircase for access to a room which was undoubtedly over it. From this passage there seems to have been no direct entrance into the chapter-house; but there was a doorway on the west side entering into the cloisters, and on the east there was one by which the graveyard was approached.

"In this graveyard, which is on the south-east side of the church, were found several graves, one having over it a marble slab in fair preservation, upon which is a mediæval cross of similar style to the finial one above alluded to: concrete beds for other slabs can also be seen. Against the south wall of the chancel was found during the excavations a small stone coffin, which we have been informed contained the skeleton of a young female: no coffin lid was discovered. The burial ground appears to have also extended round to the north side of the church, as during the cutting of a new path in Mr. Colman's garden about the year 1862 several skeletons were dug up.

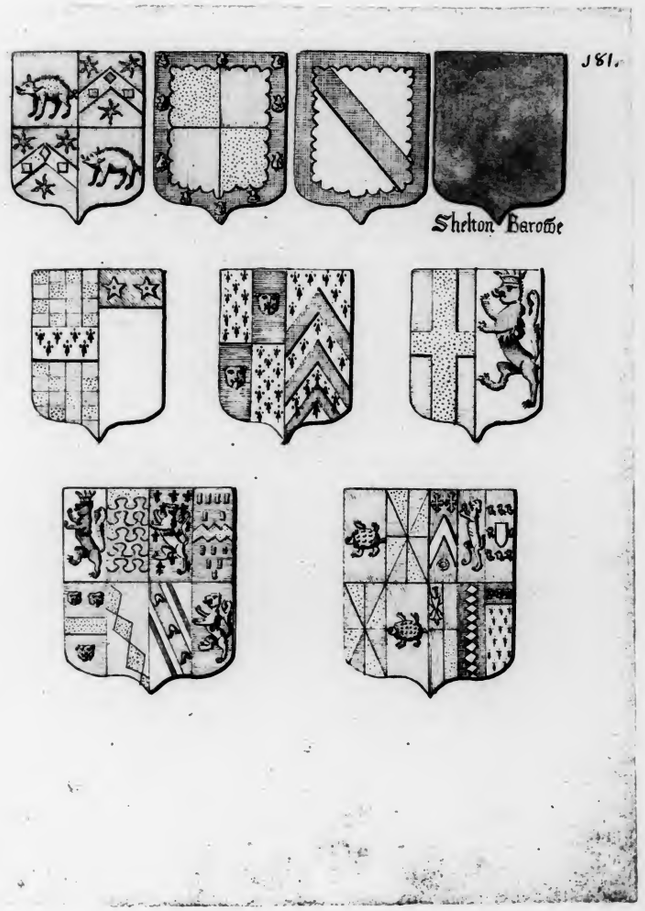
"The chapter-house, which was to the south of the slype, certainly had an entrance from the cloister on the west. Next, southward, we come to the day-room, at the north-east corner of which are the foundations of steps leading

up to a higher level, beyond which is a passage to the necessaria. Though the dormitories were probably over the day-room, we do not think it should be inferred that these steps formed part of the staircase to it.

"The day-room had a groined ceiling springing from corbels in the walls, and spanning to columns ranging along the centre of the room. One circular column still remains; some of the corbels may still be seen in the west wall. Several openings of windows can be traced in the east wall, having splayed recesses, and there are also doorway openings. The western wall of the day-room was continued beyond the south wall, and can be seen by a slight projection and broken section of the wall. Mr. E. A. Tillett, in 1862, traced this for some yards further than it is at present, there being at that date a ditch on the eastern side, which has since been filled up. The wall evidently met another running at right angles with it and in a direct line to the foundations of the walls at the south-eastern boundary of the precincts, and which we conceive may have been those of the infirmary. They were certainly the walls of some important buildings connected with the convent.

"The buildings on the south side of the cloister have been entirely demolished. Here the refectory was undoubtedly situated, as fragments of wall have from time to time been found, which shew that there were extensive buildings on this side of the cloister. On Mr. Tillett's lawn there is a rectangular piece of wall about three feet out of the ground, running north and east. This shews an external face on the south and west sides. The north and east shew it plastered, and we think we may safely say this was the south-west angle of the outer wall of the cloister. In dry seasons extensions of these walls have been traced, the grass being then withered.

"The original strangers' or guest hall seems to have been pulled down and replaced by new buildings more to the west, in the time of Isabell Wygan, whose rebus appears no less than four times in the only now habitable portion of the priory, which we have before stated consists of the strangers' hall, with the prioress' parlour and a semi-circular staircase turret,



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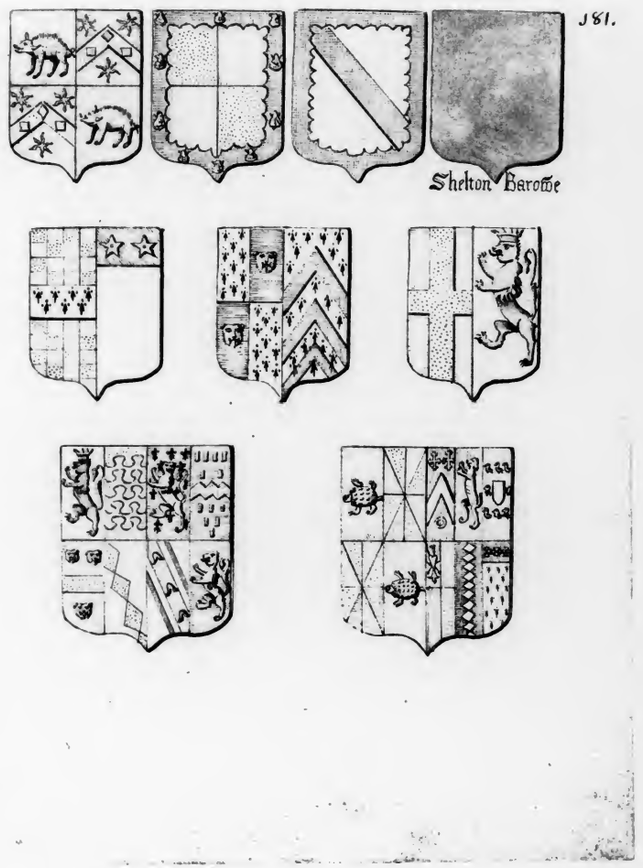

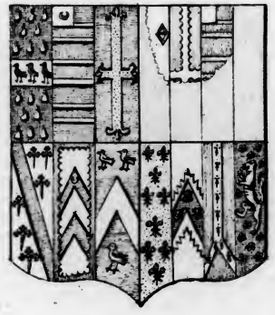

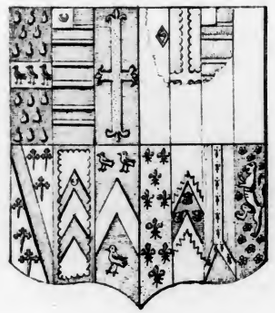

in which is a portion of a closed staircase, landing at a chamber over, and shewing a plastered soffit.

"The walls of the parlour are panelled out with oak, ribbed and moulded panelling, out of which opens a segmental flat-arched fireplace, having square mantel, in the spandrils of which are shields bearing the rebus, **y** and a gun. The doors of this room are linen-moulded; the ceiling has heavy moulded beams and ribs. In the spandrils at the head of the oak door frame to the present entrance hall are shields bearing the rebus of Wygan, and the same appear in spandrils to the door frame at the entrance to the present kitchen apartments. In this case the **y** takes its form in stags' horns, and the gun the form of a blunderbuss. This door we believe to be in its original position."

A very interesting description of the Hall and Parlour, and the stained glass in them, as they appeared to Anthony Norris about the year 17..., is given by him in his collection now in my library, and is as follows:—

"The old hall is yet remaining, in the windows whereof are the following arms painted on the glass.[2]

"These arms were all of them, as I take it, put up since the dissolution of the house, by the family of the Sheltons. The first of the foregoing shields is *Bacon* quartering *Butts*. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., son of Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper, temp. Elizabeth, married Ann, sole daughter and heir to Ed. Butts of Thornage in Norfolk. These are the old arms of the Bacons, now quite disused.

"The second shield is the arms of the Heveninghams of Ketteringham in Norfolk.

"The third shield is the arms of the Knevets.

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[2] Blomefield says that in the Hall east window were—(1) *Skelton* impaling *Barrow*; and (2) Gules, on a cross ingrailed sable five escallops [ ]: and describes the rest as being in the west windows.

"The fourth shield was the arms of Sir Ralph Shelton, Knt., temp. Elizabeth, and of ..... his second wife, daughter of ..... Barrowe. The arms were broken, but the names remaining.

"The fifth is *Calthorpe* impaling *Drewry*.

"The sixth is *Woodhowse* impaling *Repps*, and is the coat of Sir Thomas Woodhowse of Waxham, Knt. (who died A.D. 1571), and of Ann his wife, daughter to John Repps of Walpole, gent.

"The seventh shield is the arms of Sir John Shelton, Knt. (father of Sir Ralph Shelton, Knt., before mentioned), and of Margaret his wife, daughter to .... Parker, Lord Morley. Note that both the Lovells and the Parkers, who successively inherited the title of Lord Morley, bore the Black Lion, which was the ancient arms of the Morleys.

"The eighth shield is the coat of ..... Lovell, Lord Morley, and is quarterly of eight: 1, *Morley;* 2, *Lovell* of Titchmersh; 3, *Holland;* 4, *Deincourt;* 5, *Delapole;* 6, *Wingfield;* 7, *Mareschall* (these two last are by mistake transposed in the drawing); 8, ...

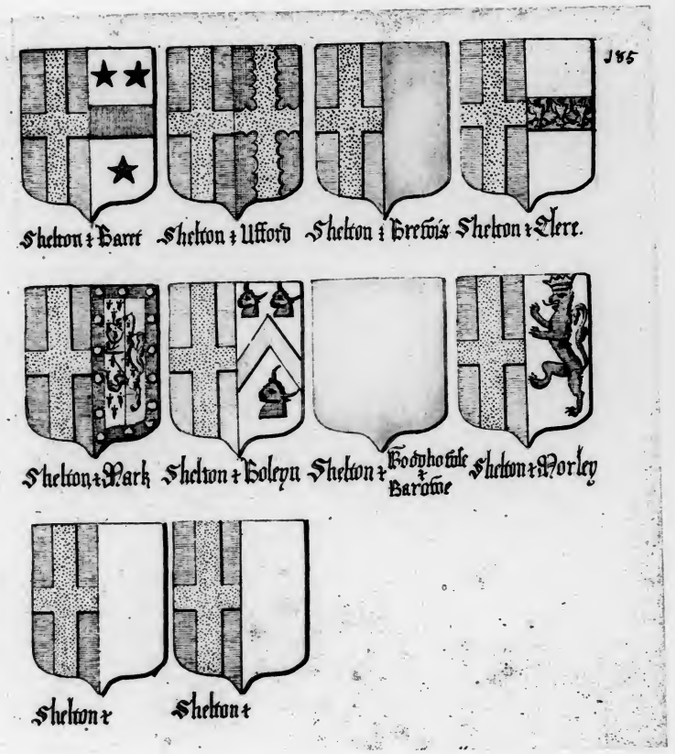
"The ninth shield is impaled—the first coat quarterly of four: 1 and 4, *Gawdy*; 2 and 3, *Bassingbourn*. The second coat is quarterly of six: 1, *Wootton;* 2, *Berdewell*, 3, *Erpingham;* 4, *Phelip;* 5, *Furneaux;* 6, *Wychingham*.

"The tenth shield is likewise impaled—the first coat is quarterly of six: 1, *Cornwallis;* 2, [Sable, three bars gemelles], ...; 3, *Braham;* 4, Argent, a bend between three crosslets fitchée sable, ...; 5, *Tyrrell;* 6, *Duke*. The second [impaled] coat was quarterly of eight: 1, *Jernegan;* 2, *Inglethorpe;* 3, *Fitz Osbert;* 4, which is quite gone, was *Harling;* 5, *Mortimer;* 6, *Gonvill;* 7, *Keldon;* 8, *Clifton*.

"Through the hall is a large parlour, in the windows of which are the following coats, which seem to have been designed for a perfect pedigree of the Shelton family. They were at first, without doubt, placed in a regular order; but some of them are now misplaced. In the east [parlour] window[3] [Blomefield says in "the Hall" windows]:—

1. *Shelton*, Azure, a cross or.
2. *Shelton* impaling *Harling*.
3. ,, ,, *Ille* or *Illegh*, Ermine, two chevrons sable.

[3] Blomefield describes these at vol. iv., p. 529. He also gives a coat as being in the east window—"Gules, on a cross engrailed sable five escallops," which is not figured here.



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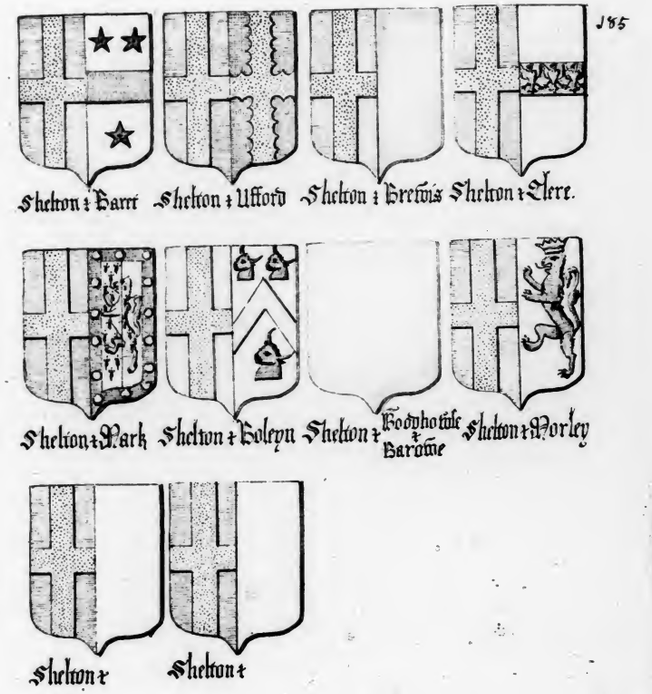
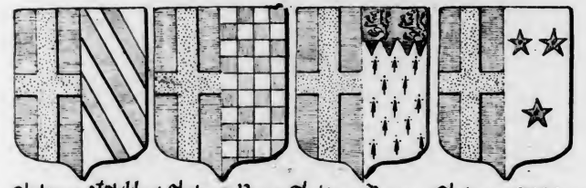
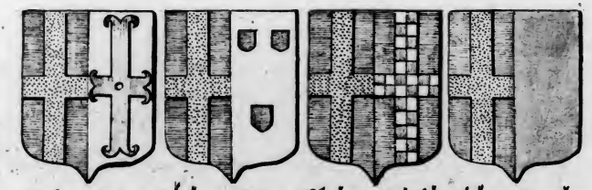


Shelton Shelton ‡ Harlyng Shelton ‡ Ille Shelton ‡ Mellers



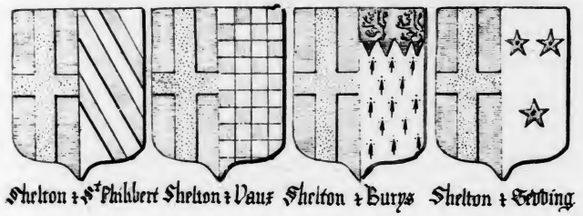
Shelton ‡ S^t Philibert Shelton ‡ Vaus Shelton ‡ Burys Shelton ‡ Tedding

In the West Window



Shelton ‡ Dowale Shelton ‡ Loudam Shelton ‡ Tokefyld Shelton ‡ Stapulam.

Shelton Shelton ‡ Harlyng Shelton ‡ Ille Shelton ‡ Mellers



Shelton ‡ S^t^ Philibert Shelton ‡ Vaux Shelton ‡ Burys Shelton ‡ Bedding

In the West Window

Shelton ‡ Dutvale Shelton ‡ Loudam Shelton ‡ Tokethyld Shelton ‡ Stapulam.

4. ***Shelton*** impaling ***Mellers***, Azure, in a bordure per pale wavy gules and argent; on a fesse of the second, between three crowns or, three mascles conjoined (?) of the field.
5. ,, ,, ***St. Philibert***, Argent, three bendlets azure.
6. ,, ,, ***Vaux***, Checky argent and gules.
7. ,, ,, ***Burys***, Ermine, on a chief indented sable two lions rampant or.
8. ,, ,, ***Gedding***, Argent, three mullets sable.

In the West Window.

9. ,, ,, ***Uvedale*** or ***Owdale***, Azure, a cross moline gules.
10. ,, ,, ***Lowdham***, Argent, three inescutcheons, two and one, sable.
11. ,, ,, ***Cockfield***, Azure, a cross checky argent and gules.
12. ,, ,, ***Stapleton*** [blank shield, wrongly lettered Stapulam].
13. ,, ,, ***Baret***, Argent, a fess between three mullets sable.
14. ,, ,, ***Ufford***, Sable, a cross engrailed or.
15. ,, ,, ***Brewse*** [blank shield].
16. ,, ,, ***Clere***.
17. ,, ,, ***Marke***, Per pale ermine and azure, a lion rampant counter-changed within a bordure sable bezantée.
18. ,, ,, ***Boleyn***.
19. [Blank shield, lettered ***Shelton***, impaling ***Woodhouse***, quartering ***Barowe***.]
20. ***Shelton*** impaling ***Morley***.
21. } ,, ,, two blank shields.
22. }

"The arms on the woman's side of the twelfth and fifteenth shields were broken and destroyed, as was also the whole nineteenth shield; but the names which were painted on the glass under the arms, are still remaining. The two last were originally blank impalements. [For all the foregoing, see plates lettered 181 to 185.]

"On the left-hand side of the great gateway are two large rooms, one over the other, each having a stone bow window. These rooms (as I conjecture) were the halls where the strangers and boarders dined: the men probably in the one, and the women in the other. In the bow window of the lower room are the two following shields—[See plate lettered 186.]

"The first of these shields is impaled; the first quarterly of four: 1, *Blennerhasset;* 2, *Loudam;* 3, broken out; 4, *Keldon.* The second (or impaled coat) is likewise quarterly of four: 1 and 4, *Tindall;* 2nd, broken out; 3rd, *Scales.*[4]

"The second shield is the arms of ..... In a window in one of the chambers. [See plate lettered 186.]

"These are the arms of John Wychyngham, Esq., who lived in the reign of Henry VII., and of Ann his wife, daughter to Thomas Bramton, Esq.

"Of the four following shields the two former were carved in wood over the great hall door, on the outside; and the two latter were likewise carved in wood, on the chimney-piece of the great parlour. [See plate 187.]

"What these shields were designed for I know not," says Norris; [but they are clearly the rebus of Isabella Wygun—a y and a gun.—W.R.]

"The guest hall was divided into five bays, as seen by the flat open timber roof, which has four whole and two half heavy moulded principal beams and framed spandrils, which are filled in with perforated cusped tracery; in the southernmost one having a carved rose in each spandril, and the next a shamrock, the next the letter Ω crowned, the next an eagle, the next a Y and a gun, and the last a rose. We need hardly say that the carvings in the above spandril tracery allude to England, Ireland, the Virgin Mary, and Saint John (to whom the convent was dedicated), and to Isabell Wygan the prioress, during whose time the roof was doubtless constructed.

[4] For John Blennerhasset of Frense, and Jane his second wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Sendal of Hockwold. He died 1510.

186 On the Lft hand side of the great Gate way are 2 Large Rooms One over the Other, Each having a Stone Bow Window, Those Rooms (as I conjecture) were the Halls where the Strangers & Boarders Dined; the Men probably in the One, the Women in the Other. In the Bow Window of the Lower Room are the 2 following Shields.

The first of these Shields is Impaled the first quarterly of 4 1 Blennerhaset 2 Loudam 3 Broke out the 4 Keldon the 2d is likewise Quarterly of 4 the 1 & 4 Tindall the 2d Broke out the 3d Scales vide p. 188.

The 2d Shield is the Arms of .....

In a Window of one of the Chambers.

These Are the Arms of John Wychyngham Esqr who Lived in the Reign of Henry 7th & of Ann his wife Daughter to Thomas Bramton of Brampton Esqr

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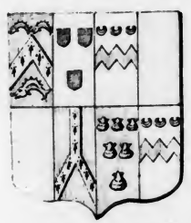

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In a Window of one of the Chambers.

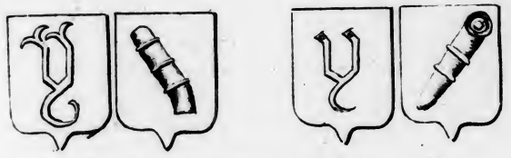
These Are the Arms of John Wychyngham Esqr who Lived in the Reign of Henry the 7th & of Ann his wife Daughter to Thomas Bramton of Brampton Esqr.

Of the Four following Shields the 2 former were Carved in Wood over the Great Hall Door on the Outside, & the 2 Latter were Likewise Carved in Wood on the Chimney Peice of the Great Parlour.

What those Shields were designed for I Know not.

The Following is a Draught of the Common Seal of this House taken from a Draught Lately in the Possession of Peter Le Neve Esqr Norroy King at Arms.

Of the Four following Shields, the 2 former were Carved in Wood over the Great Hall Door on the Outside, & the 2 Latter were likewise Carved in Wood on the Chimney Peice of the Great Parlour.



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"The first bay on the west side opens with a Perpendicular arch and piers into a rectangular bay, now filled in with a modern staircase, leading to a floor dividing this building into two stories. The window frame, as at present, is not wholly original.

"It is curious that the somewhat rare Aristolochia clematitis or birthwort still grows freely amongst the ruins. Can it be a struggling survivor from the herb garden of the nuns?

"Before the recent alterations to the grounds were made, the house was approached through a lane which ran by the side of Mr. Colman's house. The abbey was on the right-hand side of this lane, and on the left were three or four recently-built cottages. In one of them lived (about 1860-61) a very old man named Wright. He told Mr. E. A. Tillett that on the right-hand side of the gate was a public-house formerly kept by his cousin Jacob Wright, but he could not remember the sign. This was probably the lodge or gatehouse mentioned by Blomefield. He also told a story of how a cowkeeper named Edward Meek, who formerly lived in the kitchen part of the Abbey, pulled up the skirting board under the window of the parlour, and found there a sum of money, which enabled him to hire a farm at Hanwell. Another of his stories was how a stone coffin was found standing up end-ways a little lower than the gate, which would be near the church, whilst men were digging for chalk. Of course he was full of subterraneous passages, specially related, and how a fat pig wandered, itinerated, and strolled down one, and was never seen more.

"A few words on the parochial church of St. James at Carrow, which was in the patronage of the nuns, may not be out of place.

"Mr. Phipson, in his paper (see Appendix XII.), says that it is not known where it stood, and that some thought it was the nave of the priory church, but we have a note that it stood at the bottom of the 'great hill.' Blomefield says it is 'now so totally demolished that there are no apparent ruins, though its

site is still called the Churchyard.' It was not demolished till after 1556, in which year Lady Anne, widow of Sir John Shelton, Knight, by her will, directs her body to be buried there.

"The image of St. James is mentioned in the will, dated 1549, of Robert Everard, Chaplain of Carrow, who desires to be buried there before it.—Aleyn, fo. 39."

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The chief feature of interest at Carrow now is the unique collection of books, maps, engravings, drawings, and paintings, and the works of authors connected with the city and county, which have been collected and brought together by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. As a catalogue of the library is now in the press, it will be sufficient to enumerate here some of the contents :—

The library contains a very complete collection of Topographical Works, Municipal and Parliamentary Registers, Poll Books, Statutes, Corporation Accounts, Reports of Municipal and Charitable Institutions, Works on the Agriculture, the Fauna and Flora, and the Geology of the county.

The works of the Divines include original editions of the writings of Bale, Becon, Hall, Sutton, Ames, and a collection of the rare writings of the Brownists, a sect originating in Norfolk.

The works of the Poets include first editions of Skelton, Southwell, Fletcher, Suckling, and others.

Amongst the early printed books will be found a fine specimen of the printing of Antony de Solempne, and many works printed by Francis Burgess and Henry Crossgrove.

There is also a very complete collection of Engraved Norfolk Portraits, arranged in eleven large folio volumes; books of Norfolk Views and Etchings; a collection of Newspapers, from the commencement of the eighteenth century to the present time; and several large folio volumes, containing a unique series

THE GUESTS' OR STRANGERS' HALL, NOW THE LIBRARY.

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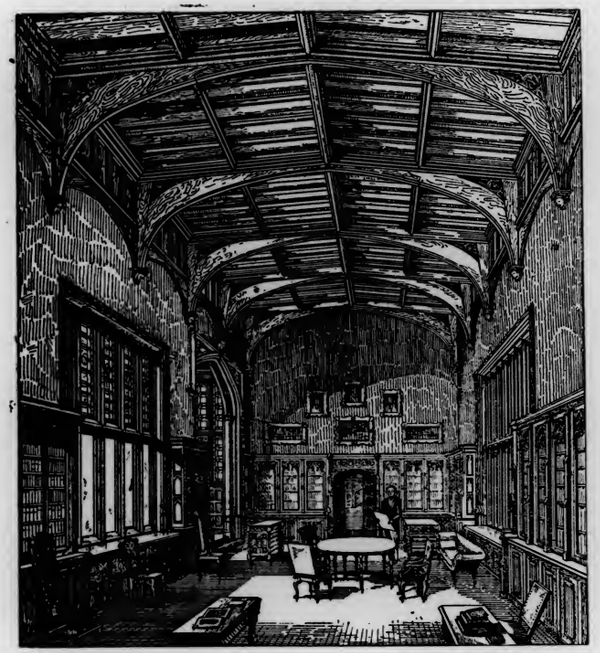

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of Electioneering Squibs, Broadsides, &c., illustrating the political history of the county from an early date.

Arranged on the walls of the Abbey are important Pictures in Oil by the Cromes, the Cotmans, Vincent, Stark, and the Stannards. There is also a large Collection of Drawings and Studies by Artists of the Norwich School, besides Cases of rare Ornithological Specimens which have been killed in the county, Local Antiquities, and Specimens of Old Oak Furniture.

The number of volumes forming the Norfolk Library is about 4000, many of them containing twenty and more pamphlets.

CHAPTER III.

The Prioresses, Cellaresses, and Nuns—their Benefactors and Boarders.

THE numbers of the nuns, and their income, varied considerably from time to time. Norris collected with great care all the information he found on the subject from the Account Rolls, which are now, unluckily, not to be found, and from his collections I have compiled the following table:—

DATE.	STRENGTH OF PRIORY.	INCOME. £. s. d.
15-16 Edward I. ...	Prioress and twenty nuns	....
10 Edward II. ...	(?)	182 3 8
9 Edward III. ...	(?)	165 8 5
25 ,, ...	....	116 17 5
26 ,, ...	Prioress and six nuns	(?)
34 ,, ...	Prioress and nine nuns	173 4 0
41 ,, ...	Prioress and fifteen nuns (of whom five died in 42 Edward III.) ...	(?)
44 ,, ...	Prioress and eight nuns	(?)
46 ,, ...	Prioress and eight nuns	170 13 2

DATE.	STRENGTH OF PRIORY.	INCOME. £. s. d.
3 Richard II. ...	(?)	141 12 2
5 „ ...	Prioress and fourteen nuns ...	(?)
7 „ ...	Prioress and fourteen nuns ...	135 0 0
9 „ ...	(?)	178 4 8½
11 „ ...	Prioress and twelve nuns	(?)
12 „ ...	Prioress and thirteen nuns	(?)
15 „ ...	Prioress and twelve nuns	158 12 8
8 Henry IV. ...	Prioress and fourteen nuns	
2 Henry V. ...	(?)	118 19 7
5 „ ...	Prioress and ten nuns	150 5 9
6 Henry VI. ...	Prioress and nine nuns	119 12 9
9 „ ...	(?)	75 19 8
15 „ ...	(?)	99 13 5
17 „ ...	Prioress and fourteen nuns ..	240 4 6
23 „ ...	Prioress and sixteen nuns	150 5 9
25 „ ...	(?)	117 10 2
26 „ ...	Prioress and fourteen nuns ...	112 12 4
27 „ ...	(?)	125 15 1
30 „ ...	(?)	149 13 10
31 „ ...	(?)	169 2 1

PRIORESSES.

The following is a list of all the Prioresses of whom I have been able to find mention:—

Matilda Lestrange, from 1198 to 1222.

Agnes de Montchensy, from 1230 to 1247. (Perhaps longer, to 1249.) She may have been a daughter of Agnes, the widow of Warin de Montecaniso, who was alive 30 Henry II. (1183).

Magdalen ..... in the year 1264.

Petronilla ..... in the year 1290, 18 Edward I. Norris says anniversaries were celebrated in 19 Edward I. for her soul, so she could not have been long prioress. Dugdale says she died 1289.

Amabilia de Ufford, from 1290 to 1294. She died the Thursday before the Feast of St. Benedict, 12th January, and was buried here.

Catherine de Wendling, from 1294 to 1311.

Beatrice de Holm, chosen on the ides (13th) of January, 1311; she sat till she died in 1325 (18 Edward II.)

Agnes de Carlton, pridie non. (6th) Octobris, 1325. She was installed by Master Nicholas de Rudham, Fellow Commoner with the nuns and their priests and chaplains, who had hitherto always installed the prioresses, the monastery claiming to be exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. Norris says she died about Christmas, 1 Edward III. (1327), and elsewhere speaks of the nuns paying 15*s.* for masses for her soul in 19 Edward III. (1335).

Agnes de Lenn, 3rd calends June (30th May), 1328; she died about 1341.

Margaret de St. Edmund. She sat but a short time, and died before confirmation.

Cecily de Plumsted, 19th April, 1341.

Alice de Hetherset, 13th July, 1349.

Margery Catt, 27th January, 1365-6. Buried at Carrow (Dugdale).

Margery de Euges or Enges, 15th September, 1369.

Editha de Wylton, 8th January, 1396-7. She was prosecuted for harbouring in sanctuary the murderess of William Koc of Trows, and is said to have been committed to gaol, tried, and acquitted.

Alice Waryn, 22nd June, 1430.

Margaret Pygot, 12th February, 1444-5. (Blomefield has her Bygot, in error.)

Alice Pygot, 1457. Ralph Pygot was a Spicer of Norwich 20 Henry VI. (*Norwich Freemen*), and as his wife's name was Margaret (*Blomefield*, iv. p. 132) he may have been father to both these prioresses.

Joan Spalding. I find her prioress A.D. 1466; but it seems she was not confirmed till 6th March, 1472.

Catherine Segryme, 14th June, 1491. Her brother Ralph Segryme, clerk, of London, gave £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1494-5 to the Priory, for his soul.

Isabell Wygon. I find her prioress A.D. 1512, but she was not confirmed till 1514. She is the last prioress that I find any mention of, and there is little doubt she was the

last of all. She was alive and prioress in 24 Henry VIII., as appears by the Roll of that year, which is but three years before the dissolution of the House, but if she died in the interim, and any other were chosen, it was probably

Cicely Stafford, whom Mr. Willis says was of this House, and had a pension of £5 per annum at the Dissolution, and from thence only supposes her to have been the last prioress. (Cecilia *Suffield* occurs as a nun in 1526 and 1532, and this surname is more likely to be correct. There is little doubt that she was the "surrender prioress," and that her name is Suffield, not Stafford. She had a pension of £8.)

Next in order, of course, came the—

SUB-PRIORESSES[5] AND SACRISTS.

Mary Ufford, in 1 Edward III. sub-prioress.

Margery de Todenham, sub-prioress, 17 and 23 Henry VI.

Alice Pernel, sacrist, 32 Edward III.

Catherine Betterings, sacrist, 46 Edward III.

Cecily Ryall or Reyel, sacrist, 20 and 21 Edward IV., 1 and 2 Richard III. (She was daughter of Adam Ryall of Sloley, whose will was proved 1466.)

Joan Spaldyng, prioress, exercised her office of sacrist 6 and 7 Edward IV.

Margery Folcard, sacrist, 8 Edward IV. (She was sister of Thomas Folcard, rector of Heigham, who by his will, proved 1461, left her 6*s.* 8*d.* and a cup of amber; and daughter of John Folcard, alderman of Norwich, who by his will, proved 1464, left her 40*d.*)

Ann Martin, sub-prioress, 1514.

Margaret Steward, sub-prioress, 1532.

Agnes Swanton, 1526-32.

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[5] Third and even fourth sub-prioresses are mentioned.

CELLARESSES.

Catherine . . . . . 14 John, 1213.

Joan . . . . . 15 Edward I.

Margery de Bryton, 16, 17, 18, and 20 Edward I.

Agnes de Lenn, 21 Edward I.

Joan de Erlham, 22 Edward I.

Agnes de Thelnetham, 23 Edward I. Dead by 25 Edward I., when four marks were paid to a chaplain at Castre for her soul's repose.

Agnes de Carlton, 24, 25, 26, and 27 Edward I.

Rose de Crepping, 32, 34, 35 Edward I. and 2 Edward II.

The same, with Joan le Britoun, 10 Edward II.

Joan le Breton only, 11 Edward II.

Rose de Crepping, 15 Edward II., in part of the year.

Cecily de Plumsted, 15 Edward II., in part.

Rose de Crepping, 16 Edward II.

The same, with Margery de St. Edmund, 17 and 18 Edward II.

Margery de St. Edmund and Elizabeth D'Argentein, 19 Edward II.

Margery de St. Edmund, Elizabeth D'Argentein, and Matilda le Groos, 20 Edward II., and (part of) 1 Edward III.

Margery de St. Edmund (part of) 10 Edward III., and 2, 3, and 4 Edward III.

Julian de Hedirsete, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12 Edward III.

Margaret de Hackford, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19 Edward III.

Alice de Hedirsete, in the former part of 20 Edward III.

Margaret de Hackford, in the latter part of 20 Edward III., and in the former part of 21 Edward III.

Sibill de Fastolf, in the latter end of 21 Edward III.

Sibill de Fastolf and Margery de Euges, 23 Edward III.

Sibill de Fastolf, 24, 25, and 26 Edward III.

Sibill de Fastolf and Catherine Verley, 27 Edward III.

Sibill de Fastolf, 28 Edward III.

Catherine Verley, part of 28 Edward III., and 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 Edward III.

Joane Parke, in the latter part of 39 Edward III., 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 Edward III.

Editha de Wylton. She entered the office on St. Valentine's Day, 46 Edward III., 47, 48, and 49 Edward III., and in the former part of 2 Richard II.

Joane Parke, in the latter part of 2 Richard II., 3, 6, and 7 Richard II.

Margaret Baryngton, part of 8 Richard II.

Joane Parke, part of 8 Richard II., 9 and part of 10 Richard II.

Margaret Baryngton, part of 10 Richard II., 11, 12, and part of 13 Richard II.

Margaret atte Parke, part of 13 Richard II., 14, 15, and 16 Richard II.

Joane Parke, part of 16 Richard II., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 Richard II., and 1, 2, 5, and 6 Henry IV.

Margaret Baryngton, 8, 9, 10, 11, and part of 12 Henry IV.

Agnes Garbald, part of 12 Henry IV., 13 and 14 Henry IV., and 1, 2, and 3 Henry V.

Lettice Eton, 5, 7, and 9 Henry V., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 Henry VI.

Margaret Gappe, 15 Henry VI.

Agnes Kyng, 17 Henry VI.

Margaret Pygot, 20 Henry VI. (afterwards Prioress.)

Agnes Kyng, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 Henry VI.

Margery Folcard, 1 and 3 Edward IV.

Joan Spaldyng, exercised the office of cellaress in 14 Edward IV., and in some other years.

Mary White, in some year between 14 and 20 Edward IV.

Margery Palmer, 20 and 22 Edward IV., 1 and 3 Richard III., and 1 and 2 Henry VII.

Catherine Sygryme, 4 and 5 Henry VII.

Joane Greene, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18 Henry VII.

Isabell Wygon, 21, 22, 23, and 24 Henry VII., 1, 2, and 3 Henry VIII., in which year she was chosen prioress, but continued to exercise the office of cellaress in 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 22, 23, and 24 Henry VIII., and probably to the dissolution of the house.

NUNS.

The following is as complete a list of all the nuns as I have been able to compile:—

Allyn, Agathy; nun, 3 Edward II.

Argentein, Elizabeth; joint cellaress, 19 Edward II., 20 Edward II., and 1 Edward III.

Barbour, Isabel; nun, 23 Henry VI. (she had been a boarder in John VI.)

Bardolf, Isabell; nun, 20 Edward I.

Baryngton, Margaret; cellaress, in part of 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Richard II., 8, 9, 10, 11 and part of 12 Henry IV.

Bassingbourne, Alice de; nun, 25 Edward I.

Bendysh, Joan; daughter of Robert Bendysh, professed, 27 Edward III.

Bertram, Elizabeth; nun, daughter of John Bertram, will proved in 1462.

„ Isabel; nun, 26 Henry VI.

Betterings or Bitterings, Catherine; nun, 44 Edward III.; sacrist, 46 Edward III.

Bliklyng, daughter of Will. Bliklyng, professed 41 Edward III.

Botulph, Johanne; nun, 1526-1532.

Bound, Johanna; nun, 1532.

Breton or Britonn, Joan le; cellaress, 10 and 11 Edward II.

Browne, Christian; nun, 1532.

Bryton, Margery de; cellaress, 16, 17, 18, and 20 Edward I.

Burghward, Alice; nun, 2 Edward III.

Carhouse, Margery; nun, 1492-1514.

Carlton, Agnes de; cellaress, 24, 25, 26, 27 Edward I.; prioress, 1325.

Carrow, Alice de, probably daughter of Alina de Rye and John le Marescall.

Catherine . . . . . ; cellaress, 14 John (1213).

Catt, Margery; prioress, 1365-6.

Causton, Alice de; nun, 20 Edward I.

Clarke or Clerk, Margery; nun, 1492-1514.

Crepping, Rose de; cellaress, 32, 34, 35 Edward I. and 2 Edward II.; 10 Edward II.; 15 Edward II.; 16 Edward II.; 17 and 18 Edward II.

Curson, Catherine; nun, 4 Edward II.

Donne . . . . . ; professed 15 Richard II.

Ely, Isabell de; nun, 3 Edward II.

Elys, Joan; nun, 1477.

Enges or Euges, Mary or Margery de; nun, 15 Edward III.; cellaress, 23 Edward III.; prioress, 1369.

Erlham, Joan de; cellaress, 22 Edward I.

Eton, Lettice; cellaress, 5, 7, 9 Henry V., and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 Henry VI.; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.

Fastolf, Sibell de; cellaress, in the latter end of 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 28 Edward III.; 23 and 27 Edward III.

Firmary, Isabel; nun, 26 Henry VI.

Folcard, Margaret; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.; cellaress, 1 and 3 Edward IV.; sacrist, 8 Edward IV.

Frengos, Joan de; nun, 5 Edward III.

Gappe, Margaret; cellaress, 15 Henry VI.; nun, 17 and 23 Henry VI.

Garbald, Agnes; cellaress, in part of 12 Henry IV., 13 and 14 Henry IV., and 1, 2, and 3 Henry 5.

Graby, Matilda; nun, 1532. Probably the last professed nun of this priory.

Greene or Grene, Joan; nun, 1492-1498-1514; cellaress, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18 Henry VII.

Groos, Matilda le, Margery de St. Edmund, and Elizabeth d'Argentein; cellaress, 20 Edward II., and part of 1 Edward III.

Hackford, Margaret de; cellaress, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21 Edward III.

Hammond, Agnes; nun, 1532.

Hecham, Alice de; nun, 16 Edward I.

Hedirsete, Alice de; cellaress, in former part of 20 Edward III; prioress, 1349.

„ Julian de; cellaress, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 Edward III. (She had been a boarder here).

„ Matilda de; nun, 44 Edward III.

Holbroke, Joan de; nun, 10 Edward II.

Holm, Beatrice de; prioress, 1311-1325.

Jervys, Catherine; nun, 1492. Described as "precentress and fourth prioress" and professed for 38 years to 1526; nun, 1532.

Joan . . . . . ; cellaress, 15 Edward I.

Keech, Isabel; nun, 26 Henry VI.

Kerdeston, Margery; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.

Kidman, Margery; nun, "unkind," 1514.

King, Agnes; nun, 17 Henry VI.; cellaress, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.

„ Beatrice; nun, 17, 23, 26, and 32 Henry VI.

Knight, Margaret—the favourite of Dame Catherine Segryme, prioress in 1492 (? a nun.)

Kynyngham, Christian de; nun, 10 Edward 3.

Lenn, Agnes de; cellaress, 21 Edward I.; prioress, 1328-1341.

Lestrange, Matilda; prioress, 1198-1222.

Lightfoot, Joan; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.

Lodnes, Isabell de; nun, 23 Edward III.

Lond (? London), Elizabeth; nun, 18 Edward II.

London, Ann; nun, 1517; refectoria in 1526 and 1532.

Magdalen . . . . . ; prioress, 1264.

Martyn, Ann; nun (will of Kath. Keene, 1498), daughter of Thomas Martyn, 1492. Sub-prioress, 1514; in charge of infirmary, 1532.

Montchensy, Agnes de; prioress, 1230-1247.

Moulton, Matilda de; nun, 20 Edward I.

Norwich, Margaret de; nun, 18 Edward II.

Novo Foro (or Newmarch), Alice de; nun, 10 Edward I.

Palmer, Margery; cellaress, 20 and 22 Edward IV., 1 and 3 Richard III., and 12 Henry VII.

Parke, Joane; cellaress in latter part of 39 Edward III., and in the 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 Edward III.; 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 Richard II.; and part of 10 Richard II.; 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 Richard II.; and in 1, 2, 5, and 6 Henry IV.

Parke, Margaret atte; cellaress in part of 13 Richard II., and in 14, 15, and 16 Richard II.

Parker, Catherine; nun, 19 Edward III.

Pernel or Pervel, Alice; sacrist, 32 Edward III.

Petronilla . . . . . ; prioress, 1290.

Plumsted, Cecily de; cellaress, part of 15 Edward II.; prioress, 1341.

Pygot, Alice; prioress, 1457.

Pygot, Margaret; nun, 17 Henry VI.; cellaress, 20 Henry VI.; nun, 23 Henry VI.; prioress, 1444-5.

Reed, Agnes; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.

Riall, Ryall, or Reyel, Cecily; nun, 1488; daughter of Cecily; sacrist, 20 and 21 Edward IV., 1 and 2 Richard III.; sub-prioress, 1492.

St. Edmund, Margery de; 17, 18, 19, and 20 Edward II.; and part of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Edward III.; prioress, 1341.

Segryme, Catherine; prioress, 1491 and 1492.

Sherman, Agnes; nun, 1492.

Spalding, Joan; nun, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI.; sacrist, 6 and 7 Edward IV.; cellaress in 14 Edward IV. and other years; prioress, 1466.

Stafford [Suffield ?], Cicely; prioress (?).

Stains, Catherine; nun, 44 Edward III.

Steward or Styward, Margaret; nun, 1442-1514; (daughter of Thomas Styward; will proved 1500); is described as a nun of twenty-eight years standing in 1526; sub-prioress, 1532.
Suffield, Cecilia; nun, 1526 to 1532.
Swanton, Agnes; sacrist in 1526 and 1532.
Sygryme, Catherine; cellaress, 4 and 5 Henry VII.
,, ,, mentioned in will of Margaret Skipwith, 1488.
Thelnetham, Agnes de; cellaress, 23 Edward I.
Todenham, Margery de; nun, 23 Henry VI.; sub-prioress, 17 and 23 Henry VI.
Tweyt, Cecil de; nun, 7 Edward III.
Ufford, Amabilia de; prioress, 1290-1294.
„ Mary; sub-prioress, 1 Edward III.
Verley, Catherine, and Sibill de Fastolf; cellaresses, 27 Edward III.
Verley, Catherine; cellaress, in part of 28 Edward III., and in 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 Edward III.
Verley, Mary le; nun, 23 Edward III.
Verly, Catherine; nun, 44 Edward III.
Warner, Agnes; nun, 1514-1526. In charge of Infirmary, 1532.
Waryn, Alice; prioress, 1430.
Wasingle, Amitia de; nun, 17 Edward II.
Weelar, Isabel; nun, 17 Henry VI.
Welan, Isabel Barber?; nun, 1459.
Wells, Margery; nun, 1492.
Wendling, Catherine de; prioress, 1294-1311.
Wetherby, Alice; nun, daughter of Thomas Wetherby, 17, 23, and 26 Henry VI. (she had been a boarder.)
White, Mary; nun, daughter of William Whyte, 1492; cellaress in some years between 14 and 20 Edward IV.
Wilby, Lettice de; nun, 1 Edward III.
Windeshore, Elizabeth; nun, 18 Edward II.
Wirmgay, Isabell de; nun, 20 Edward I.
Woodhouse, Margery; nun, 1492.
Wygon, Isabell; cellaress, 21, 22, 23, and 24 Henry VII.; 1, 2, and 3 Henry VIII.; 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 22, 23, and 24 Henry VIII., and probably to the dissolution of the House; prioress, 1512.

Wylby (or Willoughby), Alice; nun, 44 Edward III., 17 and 23 Henry VI.
Wylton, Editha de; cellaress, 46, 47, 48, and 49 Edward III., 2 Richard II.; prioress, 1396-7.
Wyncheston, Alice de; nun, 22 Edward III.
Wyth, Agnes; nun, 6 Edward III.
Yermouth, Joan de; nun, 25 Edward I.
Yerston, Alice de; nun, 10 Edward II.

The other benefactors to the priory mentioned by Norris, and not included in the Appendix:—

Alderford, Edmund de, 44 Edward III.
Apleyard, Bartholomew, 9 Richard II.
Asgar, William (de?), 40 Edward III.
Aslak, William, 15-16 Henry VIII.
Baldwin, H., chaplain, 25 Henry VI.
Bardolf, The Lady, 25 Henry VI.
Beatrice, servant of Cecily de Kerdeston, 9 Henry IV.
Bernham, William, 25 Henry VI.
Bertram, John, 21 Henry VI.
Blickling, Simon de, 41 Edward III., 9 Richard II.
Blickling, Margaret, 30 Henry VI.
„ Robert, 30 Henry VI.
Bodham, Richard de, 34 Edward III.
Brigham, Guido de, 7 Richard II.
Brosyerd, John, 31 Henry VI.
Bumstede, Thomas de, 40 Edward III., 9 Richard II.
Bumstide, Robert de, 41 Edward III.
Cook, William, 44 Edward III., 9 Richard II.
Cubytt, William, 15-16 Henry VIII.
Deye, John, chaplain, 30 Henry VI.
Dykkes, John, 21 Henry VI.
Elys, John, wife of, 44 Edward III.
Erpingham, John de, 34 Edward III.
„ Sir Thomas de, 9 Henry IV.
Felbrygge, Lady, 31 Henry VI.
Gernemutha, Lady Joan de, 25 Edward I.
Gosbec, Margery de, 20 Edward I.
Hengham, John de, 29 Edward III.
Hervy, John, of Milton, 31 Henry VI.
Hevingham, Lady, 31 Henry VI.
Holbrooke, Dame Joan de, 20 Edward III.
Huryngham, John de, 40 Edward III.
Kelling, William, chaplain, 44 Edward III.
Kerdeston, Cecily de, 9 Henry IV.
Kydman, Richard, 15-16 Henry VIII.
Lampet, Julian, 21 Henry VI.
Leverich, Thomas, 44 Edward III.

Leverich, William, 44 Edward III.
Lomnour . . . . . for the soul of John Tylney, 44 Edward III.
Lucy, Robert, chaplain, 26 Henry VI.
Marker, Peter, 44 Edward III.
Marlingford, John de, 12 Richard II.
Methelwold, John de, 34 Edward III.
Myntan, Richard, 9 Richard II.
Nichol, John, 41 Edward III.
Plover, William, widow of, 44 Edward III.
Pygot, Agnes, 30 and 31 Henry VI.
„ Anne, 26 Henry VI.
Roger, rector of St. Julian's, 12 Richard II.
Riddle, John, 44 Edward III.
Smyth, John, of E . . . . , 30 Henry VI.
Spicer, Thomas, 9 Richard II.
Stamford, Robert de, 26 Edward I.
Suldham, John de, 19-20 Edward I.
Toppes, Godfrey, 15-16 Henry VIII.
Tounshend, Sir Roger atte, 42 Edward III.
Turnor, John, chaplain, 21 Henry VI.
Ufford, Robert de, Earl of Suffolk, 44 Edward III.
Ugser, John de, of Bernham, 27 Edward III.
Walcot, Sir Walter, 41 Edward III.
Winchester, Bishop of, 26 Henry VI.
Wode, William, 26 and 31 Henry VI.
„ William atte, 21 Henry VI.
Wurthested, William de, 9 Richard II.

The names of many of the boarders are preserved on the old rolls, and noted by Norris, from whose collections I have compiled the following—

LIST OF BOARDERS.

Agges, Catherine, 27 Henry VI.
Alice . . . . . niece of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, 19 Edward III.
Alice . . . . . 9 Henry IV.
Alice . . . . . 17 Henry VI.
Amby, Isabel, 5 Henry V.
Ancar, Joan, 32 Edward III.
Argentein, Isabell, and servant, 9 Richard II.
Aslak, Dorothy, daughter of . . . . . Pylkyngton, 18 Henry VII.
Bacon, Thomas, 6 Henry VI.
Bafyle (Bayfeld?), Richard, 29 Henry VI.
Balle, Catherine, 17 Henry VI.
Barber, Isabell, 9 Henry VI.; afterwards a nun of this house.
Baret, Margaret, 2 Henry V.
Bateman, William (Bishop of Norwich), niece of, 19 Edward III.
Baxter, Julian, 9 Henry VI.
Beatrice . . . 9, 10, 13, 15, and 19 Richard II.

Berdolf, the Lady Elizabeth, 24 Edward III.
Bere, Catherine, 27 Henry VI.
Bernard, John, 30 Henry VI.
Bilney, Henry, 27 Henry VI.
Blakene, William, a daughter of, 19 Edward III.
Blickling, the Lady Audelee, 20 Edward III.
„ Catherine de, 2 Edward II.
„ William de, a daughter of, 20 Edward III.
Blickling, Elizabeth, 31 Henry VI.
Bokenham, Annabel, 29 Henry VI.
Bracolee, Catherine, 9 Henry VI. Possibly a relation of Friar Brackley, the well-known Confessor of the Pastons.
Brandon . . . . . 20 Edward III.
Bray, Eliza, 8 and 9 Henry IV.
Brigham, Ada, 9 Henry IV.
„ Ada de, 2 Henry V.
Briselee, Alice de, 44 and 45 Edward III.
Browne, Margaret, 30 Henry VI.
„ Richard, 30 Henry VI.
Brygham, Ada, 6 and 9 Henry VI.
„ Ada de, 5 Henry V.
Bryst, Alice, 9 Henry VI.
Bumstede, Beatrice de, 20 Edward III.
Bumsted, Ralph de, a daughter of, 19 Edward III.
Buntyng, Sir Robert, 29 Henry VI.
Cambryg, Alice, 17 Henry VI.
Chamberleyn, Thomas, 10 Richard II.
Cheselden, Alice de, 8 Henry IV.
Clere, Robert, a daughter of, 15 Edward III.
Clerk, Margaret, 10 Edward IV.
Cole, Agnes, 26 Henry VI.
Cothferth, Phillippa, 29 Henry VI.
Couteshall, Cecily, 29 Edward III.
Creyk, William, 26 Henry VI.
Croffts, Elizabeth, 25, 26, 27, and 29 Henry VI.
Cross, Catherine atte, 12 Richard II.
„ John atte, two daughters of, 12 Richard II.
„ Margaret atte, 12 Richard II.
Dain, Cecily, 31 Henry VI.
Dam, Thomas, 30 Henry VI.
Daniel, John, 8 Henry IV.
Davy, Margaret, 10 Edward IV.
Depham, Matilda de, 2 Henry V.
Drake, Joan, 9 and 10 Richard II.
„ Nicholas, a daughter of, 9 and 10 Richard II.
Dykkys, John, 23 Henry VI.
Edwards, Alice, 25 Henry VI.
Elmham, Alice, 23 Henry VI.
Elot, William, 9 Henry VI.
Elyhys, Rosa, 19 Edward III.
Elyngham, Margaret de, 29 Edward III.
Elys, Alice, 25, 26, and 31 Henry VI.
„ Joan, 41 and 42 Edward III.
„ Margery, 32 Edward III.
„ William, a daughter of, 40, 41, and 42 Edward III.
Erlham, Alice de, 44, 45, and 46 Edward III.
Erlham, John de, a daughter of, 44 and 46 Edward III.
Fador, John, 10 Edward IV.
Farnham, Margaret de, 34 Edward III.

Fastolf, Alexander, a daughter of, 15 Edward III.
Fastolf . . . . . 20 Edward III.
Ferrers, Ellen, 31 Henry VI.
Filby, Alice, 9 Henry VI.
Flynt, John, two daughters of, 20 Edward III.
Foxley, Alice de, 27 and 29 Edward III.
Frost, Catherine, 20 Edward III.
Geest, Alice, 2 Henry V.
Gloos, Cecily, 34 Edward III.
Goodnape, Alice, 17 Henry VI.
Groos, Cecilia, 2 Henry V.
Gunmore, Cecily, 26 and 27 Henry VI.
Halle, Elizabeth, 31 Henry VI.
Halys, Margaret, 5 Henry V.
Hauk, John, a daughter of, 9 Henry VI.
Hedersete, Julian de, 9 and 11 Edward II. Afterwards a nun of this house.
Helyis, John, a daughter of, 15 Edward III.
Hemgrave, Sir Thomas, 5 Henry V.
Heneghye, Helen de, 24 Edward III.
,, John de, a daughter of, 24 Edward III.
Hewe, Catherine, 10 Edward IV.
Heyham . . . . . of Leystoff, 27 Henry VI.
Hockwolde, Margaret de, 19 Richard II.
Holveston, Catherine de, 19 Edward III.
,, John de, a daughter of, 15 and 19 Edward III.
Holveston, Margery de, 15 Edward III.
Hoste, Edward, 10 Edward IV.
Howard, John, and wife, 31 Henry VI.
Ingham, Isabel, 6 Henry VI.
Inglose, Margaret, 7 Richard II.
Inglose, the Lady, and daughter, 40 Edward III.
Isabel . . . . . , 8 Henry IV.
Jenney, Margaret, 31 Henry VI.
„ Thomas, 27 and 31 Henry VI.
John . . . . . , 9 Henry IV.
John . . . . . , chaplain to John Bernard, 30 Henry VI.
Joye, Cecily, 29 Henry VI.
Kerdeston, Cecily, 10 Richard II.
,, Sir Leonard, 10 Richard II.
,, the Lady, and daughter, 9 and 10 Richard II.
Kerdeston, Lady Margaret and her woman, 10 Richard II.
Kerdeston, Sir Thomas de, a daughter of, 8 Henry IV.
Kerdeston, Thomas de, 9 Richard II.
Ketylstone, Sir Richard, 10 Edward IV.
Kynge, Margaret, 10 Edward IV.
Kyngeshagh, Margaret, 13 Richard II.
Lamneye, Eliza, 8 and 9 Henry IV.
Lampet, George and son John, 30 Henry VI.
Lethom, Elizabeth, 31 Henry VI.
Leverich, Alice, 41 and 42 Edward III.
,, William, a daughter of, 41 and 42 Edward III.
London, Joan, 10 Edward IV.
Love, Henry, the wife of, 12 Richard II.
Lovell, Agnes, 23 Henry VI.
Lucham, Beatrice de, 13 Richard II.
Lynge, William, 10 Edward IV.
Machyn, Margaret, 30 Henry VI.

Maloysel, the Lady and her servant, 46 Edward III.
Marshal, John, 5 Henry V.
Mascal, John, and servant, 7 Richard II.
,, Margaret, 3, 5, and 7 Richard II.
Massey, Margaret, 29 Henry VI.
Matilda . . . . . , servant to the Lady Wetherby, 29 Henry VI.
Mayhue, John, 25 Henry VI.
Michfield (Mickelfield) Hamon de, a daughter of, 15 Edward III.
Middilton, Matilda de, 19 Edward III.
Middleton, Matilda, 20 Edward III.
Monk, William, 23 Henry VI.
Mowting, Thomas, 26 Henry VI.
Mymet, Geffery, a daughter of, 20 Edward III.
Norwich, Amy, 17 Henry VI.
Norwold, Margaret and daughter, 27 Henry VI.
Oldbarly, Agnes, 30 Henry VI.
Ordeyner, Stephen, 29 Henry VI.
Osborne, Sibill, 31 Henry VI.
Oxneye, Margaret, 19 Richard II.
,, William de, a daughter of, 19 Richard II.
Person, Margaret, 27 Henry VI.
Plomere, John, 9 Henry IV.
Pygot, Agnes, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31 Henry VI.
Pyromund, Peter, two daughters of, 11 Edward II.
Qweynterell, Richard, 10 Richard IV.
Rafman, Joan, 5 Henry V.
Ramyssey, Alice de, 32 Edward III.
Redd, John de, a daughter of, 46 Edward III.
Rede, John, two daughters of, 44 Edward III.
Redeham, Joan de, 32 Edward III.
Repond . . . . . , 27 Edward III.
Reson, Elizabeth, 9 Henry VI.
Richard . . . . . 17 Henry VI.
Rose, Joan, 25 Henry VI.
Rose, Thomas, the daughter of, 8 Henry IV.
Saxlingham, Emma de, 10 Richard II.
,, Margaret de, and sister, 10 Richard II.
Shakeryse, Richard, 27 Henry VI.
Shelton, Margaret, 31 Henry VI.
Smyth, William, 27 Henry VI.
Sparham, John de, two daughters of, 44 Edward III.
Spycer, Adam, a daughter of, 9 and 10 Richard II.
Spycer, Benedict, a daughter of, 10 Richard II.
„ Margaret, 9 and 10 Richard II.
Stans, Isabella, 27 Edward III.
Stow, Matilda de, 34 Edward III.
Sweket, John, 19 Richard II.
Synger, William, 10 Edward IV.
Terell, Joan, 25 Henry VI.
Thomas . . . . 9, 13, 15, and 19 Richard II., 8 Henry IV.
Thorn, John, 27 Henry VI.
Thorne, Ann, 31 Henry VI.
Thorp, Elianor de, 2 Henry V.
Thurkyld, Catherine, 9 and 10 Richard II.
Thurkyld, Robert, a daughter of, 9 and 10 Richard II.

Toftus, Joan, 11 Edward II.
Toppe, Alice, 17 Henry VI.
Toppe (or Toppes), Amy, 17 Henry VI.
Toppys, Alice and sister, 10 Edward IV.
Tostyn, Mary, 40 Edward III.
Ty, Margaret de, 27 Edward III.
Tybenham, Agnes, 9 Henry VI.
Tylney, Cecily, 5 Richard II.
Tylney, Margaret de, 44 Edward III.
Tylney, Mathew de, a daughter of, 44 Edward III.
Tylneye, John, 6 Henry VI.
Tylys ..... 9 Henry VI.
Ussleth, Alice, 32 Edward III.
Vyce, Margaret, 29 and 30 Henry VI.
Wachesam, Elizabeth de, 19 and 20 Edward III.
Wachesam, Sir Robert de, a daughter of, 19 and 20 Edward III.
Walsyngham, Will., 29 Henry VI.
Warmale, Julian, 15 Henry VI.
Wederby, the Lady Margaret, 26 Henry VI.
Welburn, Beatrice de, 27 and 32 Edward III.
Wellisham, Sir Roger, two daughters of, 5 Richard II.
Wellitham, Agnes de, 40 Edward III.
Wetherby, Alice, 9 Henry VI.
,, Elizabeth, 17 Henry VI.
,, Joan, 6 and 9 Henry VI.
,, Lady Margaret, 27, 29, 30, and 31 Henry VI.
Wetherby, Thomas, two daughters of, 9 Henry VI.
White, Margaret, 19 Richard II.
„ Oliver, 19 Richard II.
„ Robert, 19 Richard II.
White, Sir John, two daughters and a son of, 19 Richard II.
William . . . chaplain to the Lady Wetherby, 27 Henry VI.
William .... chaplain to William Wode, 26 Henry VI.
Willoughby, Joan, 27 Henry VI.
Wode, William, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30 Henry VI.
Wode, William atte, 23 Henry VI.
Wolcey, John, 26 Henry VI.
Wolrych, Alice, 5 Henry V.
Wryght, William, and servants, 6 Henry VI.
Wylton, Margaret, 5 Henry V.
,, Margaret, and servant, 31 Henry VI.
Wynt, [Wynter?], Ann de, 8 Henry IV.
„ Elizabeth, 19 Richard II.
„ Joan, 2 Henry V.
,, John, a daughter of, 19 Richard II.
Wynter, Joan, 23 Henry VI.
„ Margaret, 25, 26, 27, and 29 Henry VI.
Wyth, Sir Geffery, a daughter of, 20 Edward III.
Yaxley,[6] Elizabeth, 1530.
Ymb, James, 27 Henry VI.

[6] Her most interesting will and inventory (of which there are copies in the *L'Estrange's Wills*, p. 2084) has much about Carrow in it.

APPENDIX I.

Excerpta ex Cartulario de Carrowe.

Tanner MS. 342, f. 149.

Ex Libro Monasterii Monialium de Carho in manibus Jo. Corbet, Bart.[1]

Fol. 2a. S. Rex, etc. Sciatis, etc., me dedisse &(c) et praeterea concedo eis et firmiter praecipio quod bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneant haec omnia praedicta et omnes res suas alias et teneduras et homines infra burgum et extra, etc.

Fol. 18b. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego, Agnes de Monte Caneisi, priorissa de Karhow, assensu et voluntate totius conventus nostri, concessimus, et hac præsenti carta confirmavimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris Galfrido Ridel et haeredibus suis liberam faldam per totum annum in villa de Wroxham, secundum quod pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum quod de nobis tenet in eadem villa, ita tamen quod non liceat eidem G(alfrido) nec haeredibus suis pasturam de Wroxham ultra quam pertinet ad dictum tenementum superaverare: quod si fecerit liceat nobis et successoribus nostris per captionem averorum suorum distringere, quousque dictam superaverationem amoverit, et arbitrio liberorum hominum curiae nostrae de Wrokesham nobis vel successoribus nostris competenter fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei, etc.

Fol. 149b. Hæc sunt ecclesiae sanctae munimenta Mariae,
Quae concernentes sint in coelo gloriantes,
Et defraudantes damnentur in igne cremantes.
Karho Deo charum templum constat Monacharum.

Anno Domini 1146 fundata est Domus Sanctae Mariae de Carhowe Anno Regis Stephani decimo per Seynam et Lescelinam, sorores moniales de hospitali Sanctae Mariae et Sancti Johannis, in Norwico, Anno Episcopatus Willelmi Turbe Norwici 2°.

Ex Chartulario Monialium de Carho juxta Norwicum.

Fol. 18b. Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Johannes de Hecham et Cecilia Rida salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse pro nobis et haeredibus nostris et pro hominibus nostris

[1] Tanner also quotes (151, fo. 4) Charters (qy. a chartulary) of Carhow, penes Nath. Axtell, Arm.

Deo et Ecclesiae de Karhow et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet quod nos vel haeredes nostri vel atturnati nostri et homines nostri veniemus ad summonitionem Priorissae de Karhow vel ballivi sui semel in anno ad plegium renovandum ad curiam praedictæ Priorissae in Wroxham, ad faciendum in eadem curia quod jus dictaverit coram dicta Priorissa vel monialibus vel Ballivo suo secundum legem et consuetudinem regni et ad majorem securitatem fidem dedimus ad invicem. Et ad praedictam formam observandum obligamus nos sub poena centum solidorum renuntiantes omni exceptioni, cavillationi et omni juris remedio, et maxime regiæ prohibitioni. In hujus testimonium sigilla nostra apposuimus. Testibus, Domino Bald'co de Tan^{o}, etc.

Noverint universi praesentes literas inspecturi vel audituri quod ego Harveus de Hecham de consensu Priorissae de Karhow, dominae de Wroxham, feci atturnatos meos Alexandrum de Beston, vel Johannem de Allington, et eosdem attornavi in curia de Wroxham, a die Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martyris anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxxviij^{o} usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequens, in omnibus placitis in dicta curia placitandis, ratificans quicquid per dictos Atturnatos vel per eorum alterum actum fuerit in dicta curia sicut per me ipsum, ego autem teneor dictae Priorissae in xl solidis pro defectibus meis in dicta curia praehabitis, in quibus prius obligavi me eo quod remisit mihi centum solidos in quibus ei prius tenebar pro defectibus sequelae in curia alias praeteritis. In hujus testimonium praesentibus, etc.

Fol. 19b. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Hecham, miles, filius Hervei de Hecham, concessi, dedi, et hac praesenti charta mea confirmavi Deo et Ecclesiae beatae Mariae de Karhow, Amabili de Ufford Priorissae, et ejusdem loci conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum manerium meum de Wroxham integre sicut illud tenui de praedictis Priorissa et Conventu cum omnibus tenementis et pertinentiis ad dictum manerium spectantibus in villis de Wrokesham, Racheya, Crostwic, Beston, Blifeud, Upton, Bastwicke, et Belaghe, ut in messuagiis, aedificiis, virgultis, gardinis, terris, pratis, pasturis, mariscis, turbariis, communiis, herbagiis, faldagiis, cum pascuis, haiis, sepibus, viis, semitis, aquis, fossatis, bruariis, chaciis, introitibus, exitibus, redditibus, homagiis, releviis, scutagiis, wardis, eschaetis, tam libere tenentium quam villanorum, villanis et eorum sequela cum eorum tenementis et catallis et cum eorum servitiis, operibus, consuetudinibus, auxiliis, tallagiis, chevagiis alleg. fortunis et omnimodis dominiis, libertatibus, aisiamentis, profituis et pertinentiis ad dictum manerium quoquo modo spectantibus et pertinere debentibus et accidentibus. Habendum et tenendum praedictis Priorissae et Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae libere, quiete, pure, pacifice, integre et honorifice, sine aliquo inde retenemento vel clamio seu aliqua calumnia ac contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum inperpetuum. Et ego praedictus Johannes et haeredes mei warrantisabimus et praedictis Priorissae ac Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae totum manerium praenominatum cum suis pertinentiis in omnibus et per omnia prout supradictum est ut liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosinam. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Testibus, Dominis Thoma de Hakeford, Thoma Bardolfe, etc.

Fol. 20a. Notum sit universis praesentibus et futuris quod ego Johannes de Hecham miles, filius Hervei de Hecham, pro salute animae meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi, reddidi, remisi et omnino quietum clamavi de me et de haeredibus meis inperpetuum

Deo et Ecclesiae beatae Mariae de Karhow, Amabili de Ufford Priorissae, et ejusdem loci Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum manerium meum de Wrokesham integre sicuti illud tenui de eisdem Priorissa et Conventu cum omnibus tenementis et omnibus dominiis ad dictum manerium pertinentibus in villis de Wrokesham, Rachira, Crostweic, Beston, Bastwic, Upton, Blafeud, et Belagh, ut in messuagiis, aedificiis, terris, pratis, pasturis, mariscis, turbariis, aquis, fossatis, communiis, herbagiis, bruariis, haiis, sepibus, viis, semitis, faldagiis, pascuis, introitibus, exitibus, redditibus, homagiis, releviis, scutagiis, wardis et eschaetis tam liberorum quam villanorum villanis et eorum sequelis cum eorum tenementis et catallis et cum eorum servitiis, operibus ac consuetudinibus, auxiliis, talliagis, chevagiis, alleg. et fortunis, et cum omnimoda alia libertate proficuo et pertinentia ad dictum manerium spectantibus et pertinere debentibus. Habendum et tenendum praedictis religiosis et earum successoribus ac earum Ecclesiae antedictae libere, quiete, pure, pacifice, integre et honorifice, sine aliquo inde retenimento vel clamio seu aliqua calumnia aut contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum inperpetuum. Dedi etiam eisdem Priorissae et Conventui et earum successoribus totum tenementum et totum dominium cum suis pertinentiis, quod habui et tenui in dicto manerio de quibuscunque aliis dominis in dicta villa de Racheya et alibi, Habendum et tenendum de dominis feodi praedictis Religiosis et earum successoribus libere, quiete, pacifice et honorifice inperpetuum faciendo inde annuatim dominis feodi servitium debitum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Testibus, Domino Thoma de Hakeford, etc.

APPENDIX II.

From the Norris MSS.

Gregorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis in Christo filiabus priorissæ et conventui de Carrowe, Norwicen. dioc., salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Exposita nobis ex parte vestra petitio . . . . . quod vos ad instantiam precum quorundam nobilium Angliæ, quibus propter suam potentiam resistere non valeatis, tot jam recepisti in monasterio vestro moniales, quod vix potestis domus redditibus congrue sustentari. Quare auctoritate presentium vobis inhibemus, ut nullam recipiatis in gravamen monasterii vestri de cætero in monacham vel sororem, dat. Perusii xii kalend Septembris pontificatus nostri anno tercio.—(Ex autog. quondam Bib. Sim. D'Ewes.)

APPENDIX III.

Charter Rolls, 13th Henry III., Mem. 12.

Rex, Archiepiscopis, episcopis, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Deo, et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ de Kairo, et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, viginti quinque solidatas terræ in campis de Norwico cum prato ad terram illam pertinente, quas prædecessores nostri, reges Angliæ tenuerunt, et terram illam in qua ecclesia sua de Kairo fundata est, habendas et tenendas, de nobis et heredibus nostri, sibi et successoribus suis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam.

Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædictæ moniales et earum successores, habeant et teneant prædictas viginti quinque solidatas terræ cum prato prædicto, sicut prædictum est, et cum omnibus aliis rebus, et tenuris, et hominibus suis, quas habeant infra burgum et extra, ita bene et in pace, libere, quieti et integre, sicut antecessores nostri, reges Angliæ melius et liberius eas, in manibus suis tenuerunt, dum fuerant in manu sua. Test., J. Batthon, L. Dunelm, W. Karliol, episcopis; Huberto de Burgh, Comite Kanciæ, Justiciario Angliæ, Stephano de Segrave, Nicholas de Moles, Hugone Dispenser, Bartholomeo Peche, Richardo filio Hugonis et aliis. Dat. per manum R. Cicestrensis episcopi apud Westmonasterium xiij die Februarii.

APPENDIX IV.

Douce Charters, 45 (Bodleian Library).

Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego, Radulphus filius Leciae de Emmesby, concessi, dedi et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi domino Rogero de Stowe, capellano, et Thomae Finch, pro eorum servitiis et pro tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis argenti, quos dederunt mihi in gersumam, totum illud messuagium cum aedificiis et omnibus suis pertinentiis, quod ego quondam habui ex dono et feoffamento Mathildis Skrike et Johannis filii dictae Mathildis, et jacet in villa de Trows in vico qui vocatur Millegate inter messuagium quod fuit quondam Philippi Corel

versus Orientem et messuagium quod quondam fuit Adae Geggard et Roysae filiae Rogeri de Mundham, uxoris dicti Adae, versus Occidentem, et abuttat super terram Priorissae et Conventus de Carhowe versus Austrum, et super viam regiam versus Aquilonem; Habendum et tenendum praedictis domino Rogero et Thomae et eorum haeredibus vel suis assignatis de domina Priorissa et Domo et Conventu de Carhowe per servitium sex denariorum et oboli praedictis Dominabus et Domui annuatim reddendorum, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres denarios et obolum et ad Pascha tres denarios, pro omni servitio, consuetudine, secta, curia et exactione saeculari, et cui quibus aut quando dictum messuagium dare, vendere, vel assignare voluerint in quocunque statu fuerint libere, quiete, pacifice, integre et haereditarie sine aliquo inde retenemento, calumnia, clamio vel contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum vel alicujus ex parte mea in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium et securitatem huic praesenti cartae sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Domino Nicholas de Kirkeby, clerico, Hugone de Bekkles, Alano de Baketon, Roberto Carpentario, Johanne de Brok, Galfrido Ryngolf, Roberto de Emehale, Thoma Vincent, et aliis. Datum apud Carhowe die Jovis in festo Sancti Dunstani, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii regis H(enrici), vicesimo tertio.

APPENDIX V.

Register of the Prior and Convent of Norwich, p. 153 a.

Prioresse de Karrowe

Univ℄ has lr̃as visuris v† auditur℄ Agnes Priorissa de Karrowe et eiusd̃ ꝓventus sal̃m in dn̄o. Ad univ'so℈ noticiam volum℈ ꝓvenire nos ecc'e Sc̄e Trinitat℄ de Norw^e & mōchis ibid̃ deo s'vientib℈ remisisse et quiet̃ clamasse quiq℈ 3*d.* et sol: 1*d.* annui reddit℈ in quib℈ nobis annuatī tenebantur ex donac̄oe Rog. le Veyly ꝑ v*s.* et 1*d.* in quib℈ eis tenebamur annuatim ꝑ quadam terra qm̄ dedit nobis Adam clericus quos solite fuim℈ reddere annuatim Celerario de Norwi℄ recognoscentes et [confi]tentes ꝙ ad huc tenemur eisdē de p^dca tr̃a in xxiij*d.* sol: ad ffm̄ sc̄i Mich'is eciam in iiij*s.* annualibus ꝑ pastura de Lakenham de Elon's ad ffm̄ Inuēc̄ois sc̄e cruc℄ soluend℄. In cui℈ rei testimoniū huic sc̄pto sigill' capit̃li nr̄i fecimus apponi.

APPENDIX VI.

PAT. 26TH HENRY VI., Part II., m. 10.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Inspeximus cartam domini S[tephani] quondam Regis Angliæ factam in hæc verba :—

S[tephanus] Rex Angliæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justitiariis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam eleemosynam Deo et ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Johannis de Norwico et monialibus meis ibidem Deo servientibus illam terram excultibilem quam habeo apud Norwicum in campis, videlicet xxv solidatas terræ et pratum ad terram illam adjacens; et volo quod in ipsa terra fundent ecclesiam suam. Et præterea concedo eis, et firmiter præcipio, quod bene, et in pace, et libere, et quiete teneant hæc omnia prædicta et omnes res suas alias et teneduras[2] et homines infra burgum et extra de quocumque teneant, sicut unquam melius et honorificentius tenuerunt, et sicut ego ipse liberius terram prædictam tenui dum in manu mea esset, cum soca et saca, et toll,[3] et team, et infangenetheef, et cum omnibus libertatibus cum quibus ego ipse melius tenui. Et præter hoc siquis eis aliquid contulerit beneficii, a Deo retributionem accipiet, et a me dignas gratias. Et prohibeo ne super hoc aliquis eis aliquam præsumat inferre molestiam. Testibus, Episcopo Sarum per Hugonem Big[od?], et R. filio Ricardi apud Oxeneford.

Inspeximus etiam cartam Domini Henrici filii Regis Johannis, quondam Regis Angliæ, de confirmatione similiter factam in hæc verba :—

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam Dominus Johannes, quondam Rex Angliæ, pater noster, fecit Deo et ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ de Carlhou et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba :—

"Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, "et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, "Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, ac Ballivis et omnibus fidelibus suis, "salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu divini amoris et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum

[2] See Ducange for this word, which seems to be equivalent to *tenetura*.

[3] For *tolnetum*, one of the many forms of *thelonium*.

"patris nostri Henrici et fratris nostri Ricardi Regum, et pro animabus omnium "antecessorum nostrorum, concessisse Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Carhow et "monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus feriam suam[4] de Carhou quatuor diebus duraturam, "vigilia scilicet nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, et die nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ, et "duobus diebus proxime sequentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus, quas monachi de "Norwico habent in feria sua in villa Norwici. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, "quod feriam illam habeant et teneant inperpetuum bene et in pace, cum omnibus "libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberas ferias pertinentibus. Et prohibemus "ne aliquis eis de feria sua molestiam faciat vel injuriam quamdiu ipsa duraverit. "Testibus, W. Londoniensi et H. Sarum Episcopis, G. filio Petri Comitis Essexiæ, "Willelmo Marescallo Comite de Penbroc, Hamel Comite de Warenna, Willelmo de "Breos, Hugone Bard[olph?], Stephano de Turneham, Willelmo de Boterell. Data "per manum H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Norhamptonam "ix die Junii regni nostri anno primo."

Nos autem concessionem prædictam ratam habentes et gratam, eam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. His testibus, Roberto Aquillon, Ely a de Rabayne, Willelmo de Wyntreshull, Iñbto de Monte Feranti, Stephano de Eddeworth, Willelmo Belet, Radulpho de Bakepuz, et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium decimo die Junii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo sexto.

Inspeximus insuper cartam domini Edwardi, quondam Regis Angliæ, progenitoris nostri, similiter factam in hæc verba :—

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, dilectis nobis in Christo Priorissæ de Carhowe et monialibus ejusdem loci, quod ipsæ et earum successores inperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Wroxham, Rakheythe, Crosthweyt, Bestone, Brakendele, Magna Melton, et Rokelund juxta Langele, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, dum tamen terræ illæ non sunt infra metas forestæ nostræ, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad Warennam pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsarum Priorissæ et monialium, vel earum successorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictæ Priorissa et moniales et earum successores imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen terræ illæ non sunt infra metas forestæ nostræ, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad warennam pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsarum Priorissæ et monialium vel earum successorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut prædictum est. His testibus, venerabilibus patribus Johanne Wintoniensi,

[4] Nostram?

Ricardo Herefordensi, et Simone Sarum Episcopis, Johanne de Warenna Comite Surriæ, Guidone dé Bello Campo Comite Warrenne, Johanne de Britann, Hugone le Despenser, Willelmo de Leyburne, Waltero de Bello Campo Senescallo Hospitii nostri, Rogero le Brabazun, Johanne de Merk, et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud Reding vicesimo sexto die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo primo.

Inspeximus ulterius literas patentes Domini Ricardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, secundi post conquæstum, de confirmatione similiter factas in hæc verba :—

Ricardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, progenitoris nostri, in hæc verba :—

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum omnium antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et hæredibus nostris Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Carhou et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, quod prædictæ moniales et earum successores imperpetuum habeant et teneant omnes terras possessiones et eleemosynas suas cum soka et saka, theloneum et theam, et infangenetheff et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in stagnis et vivariis, mariscis et piscariis, et grangiis, et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus locis, et in omnibus rebus, solutas, liberas, et quietas de sectis shirarum et hundredorum, et placitis, et querelis, et de pecunia danda pro forisfacturo de murdro, et de scutagio, et geldo et danegeldo, et hidagio, et assisis, et de operationibus castellorum, et parcorum, et pontium, et calcetarum, et de Ferdewyte, et hongwite, et flemenefrith, et de hamsokne, et de wardpeny, et de averpeny, et de blodwite, et de Flegwite,[5] et de Leerwite,[6] et de hundredpeny, et de thithingpeny, ita quod visus franciplegii fiat in curia ipsarum monialium coram serviente nostro ad hoc vocato si venire voluerit, sin autem venire noluerit, non ideo remaneat. Sunt etiam ipsæ moniales quietæ per totam terram nostram de theoloneo, passagio, pontagio, lestagio, et stallagio, et de omni sæculari servitio et opere servili et exactione, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus sæcularibus sicut prædictum est. His testibus, Venerabili patre H. Eliensi Episcopo, H. de Burgo Comite Kantiæ, R. Bygod Comite Norfolciæ, W. de Kirkeham Decano Sancti Martini Londoniæ, Godefrido de Crancumb, Radulpho Guñ, Amauř de Sancto Amando, Willelmo de Picheforde, Bartholomæo de Sankevill, et aliis. Dat. per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Sanctum Edmundum, xix die Martis anno regni nostri decimo nono.

[5] *Fletwite?* [6] *Lerwite.*

Nos autem concessiones et confirmationes prædictas et omnia alia in dicta carta contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Prioriss æ et Conventui loci prædicti et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur, et prout eædem Priorissa et Conventus et prædecessores suæ libertatibus et quietantiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usæ sunt et gavisæ. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri primo.

Nos autem pias et laudabiles intentiones dictorum inclytorum progenitorum nostrorum intime ponderantes, ac ad reverentiam et honorem præcelsæ Dei genitricis ac gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ et Sancti Johannis dictam ecclesiam cum suis juribus libertatibus et pertinentiis universis illæsam observare volentes, omnes et singulas cartas et literas prædictas, necnon omnia et singula in eisdem cartis et literis contenta, rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, et Margaretæ nunc Priorissæ de Carhou et ejusdem loci sive ecclesiæ conventui et successoribus suis ratificamus, concedimus, et confirmamus, prout cartæ et literæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur. Præterea volentes eisdem nunc Priorissæ et Conventui ac successoribus suis gratiam in hac parte facere uberiorem, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris prædictis, quantum in nobis est, eisdem nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis quod licet ipsæ vel prædecessores suæ aliqua vel aliquibus franchesiarum, libertatum, privilegiorum, consuetudinum, immunitatum, allocationum, et quietantiarum in dictis cartis et literis contentorum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usæ non fuerint vel abusæ, aut earum aliqua plene usa non fuerit vel abusa, eædem tamen nunc Priorissa et Conventus ac successores suæ franchesiis, libertatibus, privilegiis, consuetudinibus, immunitatibus, allocationibus, et quietantiis illis, et eorum quolibet, de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, justitiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum hæredum, vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius ne propter obscuritatem seu generalitatem literarum, verborum vel terminorum, in cartis et literis prædictis, vel earum aliqua contentorum, vel quamcunque aliam causam vel occasionem in concessionibus, confirmationibus, cartis vel literis dictorum progenitorum nostrorum aut alicujus eorum, aut in aliquo in eisdem vel earum aliqua contentorum, seu in allocationibus super eisdem et in earum usu habitis, sive facta materia quæstionis vel dubii imposterum possit generari, sed ut omnis ambiguitas et controversia quæ in eisdem aut earum

aliqua moveri posset tollatur penitus et submoveatur, ex abundanti gratia nostra concedimus per præsentes pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris præfatis nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis prædictis omnia et singula libertates, franchesias, privilegia, consuetudines, allocantias,[1] quietantias et immunitates, quibus eædem Priorissa et Conventus aut prædecessores suæ vigore, colore, seu prætextu quorumcunque generalium seu obscurorum literarum verborum vel terminarum in cartis et literis prædictis vel earum aliqua contentorum ante hæc tempora usæ et gavisæ fuerunt, vel earum aliqua usa vel gavisa sint quovis modo. Et quod eædem Priorissa et Conventus et successores suæ prædictæ eisdem omnibus et singulis libertatibus, franchesiis, privilegiis, consuetudinibus, allocationibus, quietantiis, et immunitatibus, absque aliqua speciali declaratione sive interpretatione earundem, de cætero plene, integre, et quiete gaudeant et utantur, et adeo plene et integre; ac si nos (seu aliquis progenitorum vel prædecessorum nostrorum) libertates, franchesias, privilegia, consuetudines, allocationes, quietantias, et immunitates illa præfatis nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis prædictis vel alicui prædecessorum suorum per verba specialia concessimus, vel ea specialiter interpretati fuissemus, necnon adeo plene, integre, et quiete, prout eædem Priorissa et Conventus et prædecessores suæ prædictæ libertatibus, franchesiis, privilegiis, quietantiis, consuetudinibus, allocationibus, et immunitatibus illis et eorum quolibet, vel aliquo eorundem, colore vel prætextu generalium vel obscurorum literarum, verborum, vel terminorum prædictorum aliquo tempore præterito usæ fuerunt et gavisæ, vel earum aliqua usa est et gavisa, absque impedimento, perturbatione, molestatione, sive impetitione nostri, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, justitiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, quorumcunque, aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, restrictione, mandato incontrarium edito, proviso, ordinato, sive dato, vel alia re, causa, seu materia quacumque non obstante. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium ix die Julii.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de dat. prædict., etc. Et pro Deo et pauperes et pro viginti solidis solutis in hanaperio.

[1] *Sic*, for *allocationes*.

APPENDIX VII.

Originalia, 30th Henry VIII.

Rex secundo die Novembris concessit Johanni Shelton militi scitum et precinctum nuper monasterii sive prioratus Carroue ac manerium de Carroue in com. civit. Norwic. necnon rectorias ecclesiarum de Estwynche, Stow Bardolf, Erlham, et Wrenyngham in com. Norff. necnon advocationes, &c., sancti Edwardi, sanctæ Julianæ, et Omnium Sanctorum, ac capellæ sanctæ Katherinæ in dicta civitate, ac advoc. vicariæ de Erleham in dicto com. Norff. necnon omnia maneria, &c., de Brakendell, Trowes, Amerynghall, Rokland, Helston, Porland, Kyrkeby, Bramarton, Saxlyngham, Bernham, Rednall, Thurlton, Wrenyngham, Dereham, Skernyng, Stow Bardolf, Lakenham, Hayleston, Melton, Thetford, Estwinche, Erlham, Swardeston, Halvergate, et alibi in dicto com. Norff. ac in Cheston, Pakenham, Thurston, Southelmeton, et alibi in com. Suff. dicto nuper prioratui spectan. habend. ei et hæredibus suis imperpetuum.—Ro. xxxv.

APPENDIX VIII.

Norwich City Records.

M[d] that in the ffest of Saynt Mary Magdalen in the xxxiiij yeer off the reign off o[ur] Souaign lord Kyng Henry the viij[th] m̃ Willim Rogers, mayer off the Citie off Norwich, Robt. Leche, Thomas Pikrell, E. Rede, Austen Styward, Nicholas Sywhat, Robt. Rug, & E. Woode, Alder. of the same Citie, m̃ s'jaunt Townesend, m̃ Corbet, & m̃ Warde, Toun Clerk, counsellors of the same citie, m̃ John Shelton, Esquyer, & Humffrey Wyngffeld, knyght, m̃ Gosnold, m̃ Gaudy, & m̃ Yelu'ton, Counsellers off the same mas[t] Shelton, mette all togeder at the Newe hall w[t]in the seid Citie by agrement beffore taken bitwen m̃ maier & others ffor & in the name of the Cõialtie of the seid Citie & the seid master Shelton on the other ꝑtie to comon & treate off m̃ vpon certen iurisdiccon, p'uilegiez, &c., which the seid maier Citzens & Coialtie of the seid Citie claymed to haue within the p'ory off Carrowe & Trousemilgate as ꝑcell of the countie of the

seid Citie, which Jurysdiccon, ꝑuilegiez, &c., the seid masᵗ Shelton denyed affermyng that Carrowe et Trouse milgate to be wᵗin the Countie of Norff. & noon ꝑte of the Countie off the Citie off Norwiche, &c., vpon whiche maᵗ beyng thus in contencon the said m̃ maier & aldermen & Councell of the seid Citie for the ꝑffe of ther seid clayme shewed vnto the seid masᵗ Shelton & his Councell certen Recordꝭ remayneng wᵗ the seid mayer & coialtie conc'nyng as well the foundacon off the seid late p'orye as also ther Jurysdiccon, p'uylege, &c., ther peasibly had, &c., vpon whiche evydence ther so shewed the seid m̃ Shelton & his counsell aft delibacon seu'ally by them selff had desyred of the seid meyer a respette till the next Sessions that in the meane tyme thei myght see the euydence of the seid m̃ Shelton & than to make aunswer, &c., wherunto the seid m̃ maier, &c., agreed, &c. And therupon it was agreed that the Constables of the seid Trouse millegate & other thenhabetaunts ther & at Carrowe in the meane tyme shuld be attendūnt at the commaundement of m̃ mayer & sheriffes as thei haue ben herunto before, &c., notwithstandyng affᵗ that m̃ Shelton caused diu's of thenhibitunts of Trouse millegatte to muster before hym at Shelton halle oute of the seid libties & ther receyued & p'sted them & aft sende a comandement to the constablez ther to warne the seid ꝑsons to be redy wᵗin one owres warneng to be attendunt vpon hym to do yᵉ kyngs maiestye s'uice, &c., which mandat' the seid constablez brought to mast' mayer on the eve of the Natyuytie of oʳ ladye, &c., which mandat' the seid mast' mayer deteyned & wuld not suffer the seid constables to execute it at the co'mandement of the seid m̃ Shelton but comanded the seid constables in his name to warne the seid ꝑsons which had receyued p'ste of the seid m̃ Shelton to be redy, &c., accordyng to ther prest, &c. Atte whiche Sessions the seid master Shelton made nou Answer but lefte his clayme & demand in the same, &c.

Conuocacio Alder. videlicet magri Will'i Rogers maioris, Edē Grey, Robt. Leche, Thoms Pykerell, E. Rede, Austen Styward, Nich'i Sywhat, Amborꝭ vic', Thom Necton, Hamōis Lynsted, Riči Catlyn, Ade Lawes, & ffelicis Pottok, die veneris penultimo die Marcij Aº rr. henr. viij. xxxiiij.

This daye Nicholas Trigat' & John Bonde s'unts to the lady Shelton cam ꝑsonally before the seid maier & alder. in thys sam p'sent courte & declared to the seid maier & aldermen that oone Gouell somtyme s'unt in the late p'ory of Carrowe hath shewed to her that her ffermers of her londs abbuttyng vpon a comon wey called grene gateway were the walls of the citie hath enchroched wᵗ ther ploughes ꝑte of the same comon wey, &c., which encrochement she is contentid that by the view of the seid meyer, &c., shall be reformed, &c., trustyng that iff eny Injury hath ben comytted to her by like encrochement upon eny of hir londs by eny of the seid Citizens that then the seid maier, &c., will likewise see redresse therof & therupon it is agreed that as well the seid maier as the same lady at ij of the clok of thꝭ p'sent day aft'non shall mete togeder at the seid comon wey to order the p'mysses accordyngly.

APPENDIX IX.

Extracts from Wills relating to Carrow.

Walter de Calthorpe, alias Suffield, Bishop of Norwich, by will dated 1256, gave to the nuns of Carhe 5 marks.—*Blomefield*, ii. p. 347.

Thomas de Trows, citizen of Norwich, by his will dated 1371, gave to the prioress and convent of Carhowe half a mark.—*Register Haydon*, f. 19, 20.

William Plomer, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1373, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 10*s*.—*Ib.*, f. 28 a.

John de Berney, by his will proved 1374, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 40*s*.—*Ib.*, f. 42.

Thomas Verley of Norwich, son of Roger Verley and Margaret his wife, gave to the nuns at Carhowe £10; to each of his sisters, probably Catherine and Mary, both nuns of this house, £5. His will was proved A.D. 1380.—*Ib.*, f. 179.

Walter de Berney, by his will proved A.D. 1379, gave to the nuns at Carhowe £5.—*Ib.*, f. 207.

Thomas Qwhytyng of Spertyshall, Rector of St. Edmund and St. Julian in Norwich, by his will proved 1379, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 30*s*.—*Ib.*, f. 168 a.

Sir Roger de Wylasham, Knight, by his will proved 1381, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 6*s*. 8*d*.; to every nun professed 3*s*. 4*d*.; to every nun not professed 2*s*.—*Ib.*, f. 211 a.

Roger, Vicar of Surlingham, by his will proved 1381, gave to the prioress and convent at Carhowe 20*s*.—*Ib.*, f. 196.

Nicholas Downe or Donne, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved May 2nd, 1388, directed his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary, Carhowe, and gave to the high altar there 6*s*. 8*d*.; to the repair of the church 6*s*. 8*d*.; and to every nun professed 40*d*.—*Register Harsyke*, f. 96 a.

William, Rector of Intewode, by his will dated 1389, gave to every nun of this house 12*d*.—*Ib.*, f. 107 b.

Ralph Chirchman of Nekton, clerk, and citizen of Norwich, by his will dated 1391, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 6*s*. 8*d*., and to every nun there 3*s*. 4*d*.—*Ib.*, f. 153 b.

William Dancastre, chaplain, by his will proved 1408, directed to be buried in the church of the nuns at Carhowe, if he died there.—*Ib.*, f. 340 a.

John Danyell, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1418, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 40*s*.—*Register Hyrnyng*, f. 32.

Joan, relict of William Eton, late citizen of Norwich, by her will proved 1419, gave to the convent at Carhowe 20*s*., and 20*s*. more to be divided among the nuns.—*Ib.*, f. 50 a.

Elizabeth, relict of Sir William Elmham, Knight, by her will proved 1419, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 40*s.*—*Register Hyrnyng*, f. 58 a.

John Bainzet (? Banzet) of Mylham, by his will dated at Carhowe 1420, and proved 1421, gave to the repair of the church of St. Mary at Carhowe 40*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 93 a.

John Erlham, merchant and citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1423, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 109 b.

John Ryche, parson of St. Michael's of Coslany, by his will proved 1426, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 20*d.*—*Ib.*, 151 b.

William Elsham, rector of Swanton Novers, by his will proved 1426, gave to the high altar of Carhowe 12*d.*—*Register Surflete*, f. 2 a.

Thomas Sustede, by his will proved 1428, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 26 a.

Robert Baxter, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1432, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 20*s.*; to the convent 20*s.*; to the nuns, to be divided amongst them, 40*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 86 a.

William Seteman, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1433, gave to the Lady Julian (Lampyt), anchoress at Carhowe, 20*s.*; to every servant of the said lady 40*d.*; to every nun 2*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 124 b.

Richard Schyrlok of Badlee, by his will proved 1434, gave to the anchoress at Karowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to each of her two servants 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 163 a.

Henry Boole, chaplain, by his will proved 1435, gave to every nun at Carhowe 12*d.*; to the anchoress there 12*d.*; to Margaret her servant 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 193 b.

Roger Cornwayle, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1438, gave to the nuns at Carhowe, to be divided amongst them, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Doke*, f. 63 a.

William Baxtere, chaplain, by his will proved 1438, to be buried in the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, on the south side of the church of St. Mary at Carhowe, and gave to the prioress 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every nun 20*d.*; to the Lady Alice Parys 20*d.*; to every servant of the said house 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 86 a.

John Dowes, late parson of Cantele, by his will dated 1439, to be buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist at Carhowe, and gave to the high altar of St. Mary there 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the anchoress 3*s.* 4*d.*; further, he willed that his executors should repair the said chapel of St. John Baptist, out of his goods, if it could be done consistently with his other legacies.—*Ib.*, f. 90 b.

Joan Colman of Worsted, by her will proved 1439, gave one moiety of her goods to be divided equally between the Lady Julian Lampyt (anchoress at Carhowe), the Lady Joan (anchoress in Consford), Elizabeth Baret, and Joan Barn.—*Ib.*, f. 112 b.

William Fen, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1440, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 138 b.

Robert Staynton, rector of St. Edward and St. Julian in Norwich, by his will proved 1440, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 144 a.

John Caimbrigge, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1442, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each of her maidens 20*d.*; to the prioress 40*d.*; to every nun 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 192 a.

Simon Thurton, by his will proved 1443, gave to the nuns here 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Doke*, f. 223 b.

Robert Norwych, by his will proved 1443, gave to Julian, the anchoress at Carhowe, 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 5 a.

William Woderove of Trowse, by his will proved 1443, directed his body to be buried in the church of St. James at Carhowe, on the south side of the font.—*Register Surflete*, f. 211 b.

Simon Wade, chaplain, by his will dated and proved 1419, to be buried in the parish church of St. James in Carhowe, and gave to the high altar of the said church 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the parochial chaplain of the said church 12*d.*; to the clerk 8*d.*; he also gave to the said church a vestment.—*Register Hyrnyng*, f. 49 a.

Thomas Wetherby, Esq., by his will proved 1445, gave to the high altar of the church of St. James at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Register Wylbey*, f. 30 a.

The Lady Margaret Wylton, late of Carhowe, died intestate. Administration granted 30 March, 1459 (dñe Margarete Wylton, nuper de Carhowe).—*Register Brosyard*, Part I., f. 13 a.

John Brosyard, citizen of Norwich, merchant, by his will proved 1455, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*; to the Lady Julian, anchoress there, her servants 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the Lady Alice Paryis at Carhowe, 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 1 a.

John Intewode, by his will proved 1457, gave to the nuns of Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 41 b.

Thomas Spreggy, mercer, by his will proved 1457, gave to the nuns of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 54 a.

Katherine Brasyer, widow, by her will proved 1457, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*, to every nun there except Isabell Barbour 4*d.*; to the said Isabell 2*s.*; to the Lady Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to her servants 2*d.*; to Alice Parys at Carhowe 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 58 a.

John Kempe of Erlham, by his will proved 1456, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 7 marks.—*Ib.*, fo. 70 b.

William Asshwell, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1457, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 78 a.

Margaret Wethyrby, late wife of Thomas Wethyrby, Esq., by her will proved 1458, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every nun there 20*d.*; to the anchoress there her mantle furred with fitchewys; to the Lady Alice Wethyrby her daughter, a nun at Carhowe, 10 marks; and made the said Alice and Alice Pygott, prioress of Carhowe, with others, executors.—*Ib.*, f. 83 a.

John Harrowe, alias John Wyghton, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1457, gave to the convent at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Isabell Barbour, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 80 a.

Katherine Marchale, by her will proved 1458, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 99 a.

Richard Lombe, Rector of St. Julian's in Norwich, by his will proved 1458, gave to the sacrist at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 108 a.

John Ode of Norwich, by his will proved 1458, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 12*d.*; to the convent there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 135 a.

John Goodwyn, chaplain, by his will, proved 1459, gave to the repair of the church of the

nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the prioress there 12*d.*; to Isabell Barbour, a nun there, 8*d.*; to Joan Lyghtfoot, a nun there, 6*d.*; to Alice Wylby 6*d.*; to Beatrice Kyng of the said house 4*d.*; to every other sister professed 3*d.*—*Register Brosyard*, f. 146 a.

Isabell Colman, widow, by her will proved 1459, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 147 a.

John Pennyng, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1459, gave to the nuns at Carhowe, to be equally divided among them, 10*s.*; to Joan Spalding, a nun there, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 154 a.

Robert Aleyn, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1459, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 20*s.*; to Dame Julian Lampett, a recluse there, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 156 b.

Thomas Welan, barber, by his will proved 1459, gave to Isabell his daughter, a nun at Carhowe, 10 marks.—*Ib.*, 159 b.

John Attilburgh, chaplain, by his will proved 1459, gave to the prioress and convent of Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the anchoress there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 171 b.

John Farwele, by his will proved 1459, gave to Agnes Kyng, a nun at Carhowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 173 b.

The Lady Catherine Felbrigg, by her will proved 1460, gave 10*li.* to be divided among the nuns of Carhowe and eight other nunneries in Norfolk and Suffolk.—*Ib.*, f. 185 a.

Joan Barbour, by her will proved 1460, gave divers legacies to her daughter Isabell Barbour, a nun at Carhowe; made her said daughter executrix by the name of Isabell Welan.—*Ib.*, f. 206 b.

Master William Sekyngton, by his will proved 1460, gave to the convent at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 226 a.

Thomas Warner alias Bokenham of Norwich, by his will proved 1461, gave to the convent at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 250 b.

Thomas Folcard, Rector of Heygham by Norwich, by his will proved 1461, gave to the prioress of Carhowe and to every nun there 4*d.*; to Margery Folcard his sister, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.*, a cup of amber, and other things.—*Ib.*, f. 252 a.

Beatrix Balle, widow, by her will proved 1466, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 2*s.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 273 b.

William Brampston, citizen of Norwich, gave, by his will proved 1462, to the anchoress at Carhowe 12*d.*; to each of her servants 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 292 a.

John Bertram of Saxlingham, Gent., by his will dated 1462, gave to Elizabeth his daughter, a nun at Carhowe, 40*s.* per annum for her life, payable out of his manor of Saxlingham, which manor he gave to Thomas his son in tail male, and for default of such issue to be sold, and one-fourth part of the money arising from such sale he gave to the convent of Carhowe.—*Ib.*, f. 362 b.

Stephen Multon, citizen of Norwich, grocer, by his will proved 1463, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*; to every other nun there 4*d.*; to the anchoress there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 315 a.

Katherine, widow of William Goodered, late one of the king's judges, by her will dated 1459 and proved 1464, gave to the Lady Julian Lampet of Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 330 b.

Agnes, wife of Godefrid Joye, alderman of Norwich, by her will proved 1464, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 20*d.*; to the anchoress 20*d.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 332 a.

John Folcard, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1464, gave to every nun of the house of St. Mary at Carhow 10*d.*; to Margery Folcard his daughter, a nun there, 40*d.*—*Register Brosyard*, f. 350 a.

John Hunworth, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1465, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 8*d.*; to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*; to every other nun there, 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 331 b.

Matilda Wilbey, relict of John Wylbey, senr., alderman of Norwich, and formerly wife of John de Dunston, merchant and citizen of Norwich, by her will dated and proved 1444, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 30*d.*—*Register Wylbey*, f. 13 a.

William Jay of Northcrek, by his will dated and proved 1445, gave to the nuns of Carhowe 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 28 a.

Thomas Wetherby, Esq., gave to the church of St. Mary at Carhowe 40*s.*; to the Lady Alice Waryn, prioress of the said church, 40*d.*; to the Lady Alice Wetherby, his daughter, a nun there, 20*s.* per annum for her life; to the Lady Alice Paryssh 40*d.*; to the Lady Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 6*s.* 8*d.*, by his will, proved 1445 and dated 1444.—*Ib.*, f. 30 a.

Robert Pert, senr., citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 19 November, 1445, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 1*s.*; to ditto at St. Julian's 1*s.*; to every nun at Carhowe 1*s.*; to the Lady Joan Spalding, a nun there, 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 58 a.

Thomas Balle, citizen of Norwich, by his will dated 1446, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 2*s.*; to the prioress there 40*d.*; to every nun there 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 78 b.

Baldon Cratyng, chaplain of Eye, by his will dated and proved 1446, gave to the fabric at Carhowe 5 marks; to every nun there 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the anchoress there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 126 a.

The Lady Bardolf, by her will proved 1447, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 5 marks; to the Lady Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 10 marks upon certain conditions.—*Ib.*, f. 133 a.

The Lady Isabel Morley died A.D. 1466, and gave a legacy to Dame Julian, anchoress there.

William Lyhart, Bishop of Norwich, by will dated 1472, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 20*s.*, and to every nun there 3*s.* 4*d.*—Blom. *Norf.* ii. p. 382.

Alice Norwych, widow, by her will proved 1472, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 2*s.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*—*Register Gelour*, f. 46.

Agnes Drolle, widow of John Drolle, alderman of Norwich, by her will dated and proved 1472, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 20*d.*; to every other nun there 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 9 a.

Jowetta Bumsted, widow of Thomas Bumsted, by her will proved 1472, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 13 b.

Roger Bresyngham, chaplain, by his will proved 1474, gave to the anchoress of Carowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 52 a.

John Banyard of Norwich, Esq., by his will proved 1474, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*, to be divided among them, and 20*d.* to the anchoress there.—*Ib.*, f. 56 b.

Richard Raye, citizen of Norwich, by his will, proved 1474, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 66 a.

Godfrid Joye, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1474, gave to Margaret Pygott, prioress of Carhowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every other nun there 8*d.*; to the anchoress there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 68 b.

Thomas Jeckys of Hunworth, by his will proved 1474, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*d.*—*Register Gelour*, f. 80 a.

Agnes Segryme, widow of Ralph Segryme, late citizen and alderman of Norwich, by her will proved 1474, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*; to every sister there 2*d.*; to the anchoress there 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 81 b.

Richard Porynglond, chaplain, by his will proved 1475, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the Lady Agnes Kyng there 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*; to the Lady Julian Lampet, a recluse there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each of her servants 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 91 b.

Henry Oudolf, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1475, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 92 b.

William Davy, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1475, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 8*d.*; to the Lady Margaret Folcard 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every other nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 112 a.

Alice, widow of Edmund Wychingham, Esq., by her will proved 1475, gave to the nuns of Carrowe 10*s.*; to the anchoress there 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 115 a.

William Walsingham, chaplain, by his will dated at Karrowe, 7th April, 1474, and proved 16th January, 1475, directed to be buried in the church of the nuns of Karrowe by Norwich, before the door of the chapel of St. Ann; and gave to the high altar 6*s.* 8d.; to the prioress 2*s.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*; to the Lady Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 115 b.

John Wyndham the elder, Esq., by his will proved 1475, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 120 b.

Margaret, widow of Edmund Bedyngfeld, Esq., and sister and heir to Sir Thomas Tudenham, Knight, by her will proved 1476, gave to the repair of the nunnery of Carhowe by Norwich 10*s.*; to the nuns in the choir there 10*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 122 a.

John Drewry, by his will proved 1476, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 127 a.

Agnes Reyner, widow, by her will proved 1476, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 128 a.

Walter Geffrey, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1476, gave to the priory and nuns at Carhow 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 128 b.

Robert Taylor, chaplain, by his will proved 1476, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 131.

William Pepyr, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1476, gave to every nun at Carhow 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 142 b.

John Byppys, chaplain, by his will dated 12th March, 1476, and proved 29th March, 1477, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 8*d.*; to the nuns 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 154 b.

Joan Croftys of Westhale, widow of Thomas Croftys, Gent., by her will proved 1477, gave to the nuns at Karrow 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 164 b.

John Dykkes, chaplain, by his will proved 1477, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 165 b.

John Alcok, chaplain, by his will proved 1477, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 174 a.

John Spendlove, chaplain, by his will dated in the feast of St. Augustine the Bishop, 1475, and proved 1477, gave to the Lady Julian Lampet, a recluse at Carhowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*—*Register Gelour*, f. 183 a.

Robert Grond, clerk, by his will dated 26th August, 1477, and proved 11th April, 1478, directed to be buried in the church of the nuns at Carhowe, and gave to the prioress 12*d.*; to every sister there 4*d.*; to the Lady Joan Elys, a nun professed there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thomas Ryghtwys of Salle, one of his executors, and Thomas Elys, alderman of Norwich, supervisor.—*Ib.*, f. 189 a.

William Hallys, chaplain, by his will dated 5th April, 1478, and proved 11th June following, directed to be buried in the conventual church at Carhowe, by the image of St. Barbara there, and gave to the altar of St. James there 3*s.* 4*d.* for a certein; to the parish church of Carhowe, a legend; to the Lady Joan, prioress there, 20*d.*; to every sister there 12*d.*; to the Lady Julian Lampyt, anchoress there, 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 195 a.

Thomas Caumbrigge, citizen of Norwich, by his will, proved 1479, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 40*d.*; to the anchoress there 40*d.*; to her maid 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 232 b.

Edmund Bokenham of Snetterton, Esq., by his will proved 1479, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the anchoress there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Caston*, f. 36 a.

John Heydon, Esq., by his will proved 1480, gave to every nun in Norfolk not having any annuity, 40*d.*; to every prioress 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the anchoress at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 49 a.

Thomas Sheef, citizen of Norwich, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*d.*; to the anchoress 12*d.* Will proved 1480.—*Ib.*, f. 74 b.

John Goche of Norwich, barber, gave to the nuns at Carhow 4*s.* Will proved 1481.—*Ib.*, f. 81 a.

William Bruyn, chaplain, by his will proved 1481, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 40*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 106 a.

Edmund Colman, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1481, gave to the anchoress at Carrow 12*d.*; to Dame Margery Folcard, a nun there, 13*s.* 4*d.* and a habit cloth.—*Ib.*, f. 109 b.

William Barbour, Rector of Gresham, by his will proved 1483, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 133 a.

Thomas Storm, proctor of the Consistory Court, by his will proved 1483, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 2*s.*; to every nun there 12*d.*, for a dirige and mass.—*Ib.*, f. 148 b.

Margaret Purdance, Gentlewoman, widow of Richard Purdance, by her will proved 1483, but dated 1471, gave to the Lady Julian Lampet, anchoress at Carrowe, 20*d.*; to each of her servants 20*d.*; to the nuns at Carrowe, to be divided equally, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the repair of their church and houses 6*s.* 8*d.* [The legacy to the anchoress and servants had a line drawn through them, by which I imagine the anchoress was dead before the probate of this will].—*Ib.*, f. 163 b.

John Shottesham, chaplain, by his will proved 1483, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carrowe 4*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 176 b.

John Ferrour of Wendlyng, by his will proved 1483, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 5*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 185 b.

Edmund Sylvester, chaplain, by his will proved 1483, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 191 a.

John Ferrour of Gressenhall, by his will proved 1484, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Caston*, f. 204 b.

William Kyng, citizen of Norwich, barker, by his will proved 1484, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 4*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 232 a.

John Hebbes, citizen of Norwich, mercer, by his will proved 1486, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 278 b.

Ralf Est, citizen of Norwich, fletcher, by his will proved 1487, gave to the nuns at Carrowe to each nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 300 b.

Richard Furneys, quondam heremita de Newbrygg, by his will, dated the 2nd and proved the 4th of May, 1464, gave to the prioress and convent of Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the Lady Julian Lampet, a recluse there, 12*d.*—*Register Jekkys*, f. 15 b.

Adam Kerbrook, chaplain, by his will proved 1466, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 20*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*; to the recluse there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 24 a.

Margaret Furbysshour, widow of Robert Furbysshour, by her will proved 1466, gave to every nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 39 a.

John Gilbert, alderman of Norwich, by his will dated and proved 1466, gave to the repair of the house of nuns at Carhowe 5 marks; to the prioress there 10*s.*; to Dame Catherine Segryme 10*s.*; to Dame Margery Folcard 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Dame Joan Elys 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each other nun 12*d.*; to the anchoress 12*d.*; to her maydens 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 47 b.

The Lady Isabell Morley, by her will proved 1466, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe, to be divided amongst them, 20*s.*; to Dame Julian the anchoress there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 50 a.

John Neketon of Sall, chaplain, by his will proved 1467, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 81 a.

Thomas Goldbeter of Norwich, by his will proved 1467, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 81 a.

Richard Host of Norwich, by his will proved 1467, gave to the house of nuns of Carhowe, to repair their buildings, 40*s.*; to the prioress 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the sexton there 2*s.*; to each other nun there 12*d.*; to the anchoress 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 84 a.

John Northalis, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1468, gave to the house of Carhowe 20*d.*; to the prioress there 6*d.*; to each nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 104 a.

John Fyce of Norwich, by his will proved 1468, gave to the nuns at Carhowe, to be divided amongst them, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to Agnes Kyng, a nun there, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 114 b.

Roger Bolytowth, by his will proved 1469, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 142 b.

John Braylles, chaplain, dated 24th September and proved 11th October, 1471, directed to be buried within the monastery of St. Mary at Carrowe, and gave to the high altar there 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the prioress 5*s.*; to every nun there and to the anchoress 12*d.* each; to every chaplain in Carrowe, viz., Robert Matteshall, William Halle, and William Walsingham, 12*d.* each.—*Ib.*, f. 229 b.

William Lockwood alias Clyvelond, by his will proved 1471, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every nun there 20*d.*; to the anchoress 5*s.*—*Ib.*, 231 a.

John Chyttok, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1471, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 20*d.*; to every nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 251 b.

Henry Gardyner, chaplain, by his will proved 1471, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 8*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*—*Register Jekkys*, f. 254 b.

Galfrid Champnes, Vicar of St. Stephen's in Norwich, by his will proved 1472, gave to the house of Carhowe 2*s.*; to Dame Julian there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 275 b.

Joan Grene, a nun of Carhowe, occurs 1498.—*Register Wolman*, p. 61, f. 19 a.

Robert Toppe of Great Melton, Gent., by his will proved 1488, gave to the nuns at Carhow 10*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 1 b.

Robert Riall, chaplain of Sloley, by his will dated 1488, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 8*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*; to Dame Cecily Riall his sister, a nun there, 40*s.*—*Ib.* f. 13 a.

Margaret Skipwith, widow of William Skipwith of Norwich, Esq., by her will proved 1488, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*; to the sub-prioress 8*d.*; to Dame Catherine Segryme, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every other nun there 4*d.*; also she gave to the said house one table cloth and two napkins of diaper.—*Ib.*, f. 18 b.

Thomas Mowtyng, parson of Dysse, by his will proved 1490, gave to the nuns at Carhowe for a dirige and a mass 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 67 b.

Robert Sharington, chaplain, by his will proved 1491, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 6*d.*; to every nun there 3*d.*—*Ib.* f. 102 a.

Elizabeth Clere, widow of Robert Clere of Ormesby, Esq., by her will dated and proved 1492, gave to every house of nuns in Norfolk and Norwich 66*s.* 8*d.*, half for repairs and half to be divided amongst the nuns; to Mary Whyte, daughter of William Whyte, a nun at Carhowe, 20*s.*; also 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for her life; also to the said house at Carhow and divers others, 10*s.* a year; also to the said house at Carhow, and divers others, 10*s.* a year for two years to keep her yearday for the said term, with placebo, dirige, and mass of requiem.—*Ib.*, f. 131 a.

John Hendy of Mowton, by his will proved 1493, gave the convent at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 183 a.

John Caster, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1494, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*s.*, to every nun there 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 185 a.

Edmund Southwell of Norwich, by his will proved 1495, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*; to Dame Cecily Ryall, a nun there, 8*d.*; to every other nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 195 a.

Sir William Calthorp, Knight, by his will proved 1494, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 206 a.

Collette Smyth, widow, gave to each nun at Carhow 12*s.* Proved 1494.—*Ib.*, 226 c.

Robert Kerre of Norwich, by his will proved 1496, gave to the nuns at Carhowe equally amongst them 2*s.*—*Register Multon*, f. 10 c.

William Gylbert of Norwich, by his will proved 1496, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 11 a.

John Hayne of Norwich, by his will proved 1496, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 13 a.

John Symonds, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1495, gave to the repair of the house of nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 24 a.

Roger Aylmer of Tutington, Esq., by his will proved 1497, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*, to every nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 49 a.

Robert Bull, priest, by his will proved 1497, gave to the house at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to each nun there 4*d.*; to Dame Margaret 40*s.*; to the chapel of Our Lady in the churchyard, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Register Multon*, f. 52 b.

Bartholomew Wychingham of Swanton Abbots, gave to the abbey at Carhowe 2*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 68 a.

Joan Bukley, widow, by her will proved 1498, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 79 a.

John Byshop of Norwich, gentleman, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*, by his will proved 1498.—*Ib.*, f. 82 a.

Katherine Kerre of Norwich, gentlewoman and widow, by her will proved 1498, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 12*d.*; to Dame Cecily Ryall, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.* and a smock cloth; to Dame Mary Whyte, a nun there, 3*s.* 4*d.* and a smock cloth; to Dame Ann Martyn, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.* and a kirtle cloth and a smock cloth; and to every other nun of the same place 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the repair of the church of Our Lady at Carhowe 12*s.*, to the repair of St. James' church there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 89 c.

Robert Machon of Norwich, by his will proved 1498, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 113 a.

John Savage, Rector of St. Clement's in Norwich, by his will proved 1448, gave to Julian Lampet, a recluse at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Register Aleyn*, f. 12 a.

Joan Alkok of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1449, gave to the nuns at Carhowe by Norwich 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 15 b.

John Chese, chaplain, by his will proved 1449, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*; to Dame Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Margaret her servant 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 24 c.

Robert Everard, chaplain of Carehowe, by his will dated 20th March, 1449, and proved 16th April, 1450, directed to be buried in the parish church of Carehowe, before the altar of St. James, and gave to the prioress and nuns at Carehowe his messuage called Chyrchys, with 20 acres of land lying in the towns and fields of Cowteshale and Hauteboys Magna, Skuryston, Belaghe by Cowteshale and Hoveton St. John, to keep yearly his anniversary and that of his parents, and made the Lady Margaret Pigot, prioress of Carehowe, with others, executrix.—*Ib.*, f. 39 a.

Robert Gunton, mercer of Norwich, by his will proved 1450, gave to Joan Spaldyng, a nun at Carhowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to all the other nuns there, equally amongst them, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 57 a.

William Veautre, chaplain, by his will proved 1450, gave to the nuns of Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*, upon condition that they receive him as a brother of the convent of the said nuns.—*Ib.*, f. 58 a.

Peter Garneys of Beklys, Esq., by his will proved 1451, gave to the recluse at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 101 b.

Robert Blyklyng of Norwich, Esq., by his will dated 5th July and proved 16th October, 1452, directed to be buried in the church of St. Mary of Carhowe by Margaret his wife, and ordered a marble stone to be laid over their graves, and gave to Dame Julian the anchoress there 20*s.*; to the convent to repair the roof of their dormitory, 20 marks.—*Ib.*, f. 230 b.

Agnes Martyn, widow of Thomas Martyn, mercer and citizen of Norwich, by her will proved 1453, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Aleyn, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1553, gave to the prioress of St. Mary of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to every nun there 12*d.*—*Register Aleyn*, f. 184 a.

Peter Mawe, chaplain, by his will proved 1480, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Awbreye*, f. 56 a.

William Lancastere, Esq., by his will proved 1493, gave to every nun at Carrow 12*s.*—*Register Typpes*, f. 174 a.

The Lady Eleanor Jenney, widow of Sir William Jenney, Knight, by her will proved 1496, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 119 a.

Richard Foxe of Norwich, by his will proved 1497, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 2*s.*—*Register Multon*, f. 48 a.

Stephen Chyld of Trowse, by his will proved 1473, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Paynot*, f. 11 a.

Joan Underwode, by her will proved 1473, gave to the repair of the church of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 74 b.

Robert Bylney of Brakendale, by Norwich, by his will proved 1493, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 4*s.*, and directed to be buried in the churchyard of the church of St. James of Carrowe aforesaid, and ordered two images, a Mary and a John, to be made and placed in the walls of the said church.—*Register Sayve*, f. 19 b.

Thomas Weston, parson of Castre St. Edmund by Norwich, by his will dated at Carhowe, 20th April, and proved 23rd May, 1499, directed to be buried in the holy sanctuary of Carrowe aforesaid, gave to the church there 40*s.*; to the prioress 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each of her nuns 12*d.*; to Dame Joan Green, whom he made supervisor, 40*s.*—*Ib.*

Robert Cook, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1499, gave to the prioress and nuns of Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Wight*, f. 3 a.

John Smyth, chaplain, by his will dated 1493 and proved 1499, gave to every nun at Carrowe 3*d.*, to Dame Catherine Segryme, prioress there, 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 21 a.

William Smyth, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1499, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 22 c.

Thomas Styward, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1500, gave to Dame Margaret Styward, a nun at Carrowe, 50*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 77 a.

Thomas Plowman of Norwich, by his will proved 1501, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*, and to the priest that serves them 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 90 b.

John Stalon, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1500, gave to the prioress at Carhowe 8*d.*, to every nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 95 a.

Alice Brown, widow of Richard Brown, citizen and merchant of Norwich, by her will dated 1464 and proved 1465, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 20*d.*; to the prioress there 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Dame Catherine Segryme 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*, and to the repair of their buildings 5 marks.—*Register Cobbalde*, f. 68 a.

Thomas Grys of Norwich, by his will dated 1457, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 57 b. No probate.

Robert Bull, priest, by his will proved 1497, gave to the house at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to each nun there 4*d.*; to Dame Margaret 40*s.*; to the chapel of Our Lady in the churchyard, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Register Multon*, f. 52 b.

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John Byshop of Norwich, gentleman, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*, by his will proved 1498.—*Ib.*, f. 82 a.

Katherine Kerre of Norwich, gentlewoman and widow, by her will proved 1498, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 12*d.*; to Dame Cecily Ryall, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.* and a smock cloth; to Dame Mary Whyte, a nun there, 3*s.* 4*d.* and a smock cloth; to Dame Ann Martyn, a nun there, 6*s.* 8*d.* and a kirtle cloth and a smock cloth; and to every other nun of the same place 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the repair of the church of Our Lady at Carhowe 12*s.*, to the repair of St. James' church there 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 89 c.

Robert Machon of Norwich, by his will proved 1498, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 113 a.

John Savage, Rector of St. Clement's in Norwich, by his will proved 1448, gave to Julian Lampet, a recluse at Carhowe 20*s.*—*Register Aleyn*, f. 12 a.

Joan Alkok of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1449, gave to the nuns at Carhowe by Norwich 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 15 b.

John Chese, chaplain, by his will proved 1449, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*; to Dame Julian Lampet, anchoress there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Margaret her servant 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 24 c.

Robert Everard, chaplain of Carehowe, by his will dated 20th March, 1449, and proved 16th April, 1450, directed to be buried in the parish church of Carehowe, before the altar of St. James, and gave to the prioress and nuns at Carehowe his messuage called Chyrchys, with 20 acres of land lying in the towns and fields of Cowteshale and Hauteboys Magna, Skuryston, Belaghe by Cowteshale and Hoveton St. John, to keep yearly his anniversary and that of his parents, and made the Lady Margaret Pigot, prioress of Carehowe, with others, executrix.—*Ib.*, f. 39 a.

Robert Gunton, mercer of Norwich, by his will proved 1450, gave to Joan Spaldyng, a nun at Carhowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to all the other nuns there, equally amongst them, 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 57 a.

William Veautre, chaplain, by his will proved 1450, gave to the nuns of Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*, upon condition that they receive him as a brother of the convent of the said nuns.—*Ib.*, f. 58 a.

Peter Garneys of Beklys, Esq., by his will proved 1451, gave to the recluse at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 101 b.

Robert Blyklyng of Norwich, Esq., by his will dated 5th July and proved 16th October, 1452, directed to be buried in the church of St. Mary of Carhowe by Margaret his wife, and ordered a marble stone to be laid over their graves, and gave to Dame Julian the anchoress there 20*s.*; to the convent to repair the roof of their dormitory, 20 marks.—*Ib.*, f. 230 b.

Agnes Martyn, widow of Thomas Martyn, mercer and citizen of Norwich, by her will proved 1453, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Aleyn, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1553, gave to the prioress of St. Mary of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to every nun there 12*d.*—*Register Aleyn*, f. 184 a.

Peter Mawe, chaplain, by his will proved 1480, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Awbreye*, f. 56 a.

William Lancastere, Esq., by his will proved 1493, gave to every nun at Carrow 12*s.*—*Register Typpes*, f. 174 a.

The Lady Eleanor Jenney, widow of Sir William Jenney, Knight, by her will proved 1496, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 119 a.

Richard Foxe of Norwich, by his will proved 1497, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 2*s.*—*Register Multon*, f. 48 a.

Stephen Chyld of Trowse, by his will proved 1473, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Paynot*, f. 11 a.

Joan Underwode, by her will proved 1473, gave to the repair of the church of Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 74 b.

Robert Bylney of Brakendale, by Norwich, by his will proved 1493, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 4*s.*, and directed to be buried in the churchyard of the church of St. James of Carrowe aforesaid, and ordered two images, a Mary and a John, to be made and placed in the walls of the said church.—*Register Sayve*, f. 19 b.

Thomas Weston, parson of Castre St. Edmund by Norwich, by his will dated at Carhowe, 20th April, and proved 23rd May, 1499, directed to be buried in the holy sanctuary of Carrowe aforesaid, gave to the church there 40*s.*; to the prioress 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each of her nuns 12*d.*; to Dame Joan Green, whom he made supervisor, 40*s.*—*Ib.*

Robert Cook, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1499, gave to the prioress and nuns of Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Wight*, f. 3 a.

John Smyth, chaplain, by his will dated 1493 and proved 1499, gave to every nun at Carrowe 3*d.*, to Dame Catherine Segryme, prioress there, 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 21 a.

William Smyth, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1499, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 22 c.

Thomas Styward, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1500, gave to Dame Margaret Styward, a nun at Carrowe, 50*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 77 a.

Thomas Plowman of Norwich, by his will proved 1501, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*, and to the priest that serves them 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 90 b.

John Stalon, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1500, gave to the prioress at Carhowe 8*d.*, to every nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 95 a.

Alice Brown, widow of Richard Brown, citizen and merchant of Norwich, by her will dated 1464 and proved 1465, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 20*d.*; to the prioress there 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Dame Catherine Segryme 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every other nun there 12*d.*, and to the repair of their buildings 5 marks.—*Register Cobbalde*, f. 68 a.

Thomas Grys of Norwich, by his will dated 1457, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 57 b. No probate.

Alice Nyche of Norwich, by her will proved 1466, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 2*s.*; to every nun there 8*d.*; to the anchoress 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Register Cobbalde*, f. 90 b.

William Fyssher of Norwich, by his will proved 1466, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 20*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 98 b.

Adam Ryall of Sloley, by his will dated and proved 1466, gave to Dame Cecily Ryall, his daughter, a nun at Carhowe, 40*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 103 a.

Peter la Bolle of Norwich, by his will proved 1466, gave to the anchoress at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 106 b.

Joan Clerke of Norwich, widow of John Clerke, by her will proved 1466, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 2*s.*—*Ib.* f. 109 a.

Dame Catherine Boteler, widow of Sir Andrew Boteler, Knight, by her will dated and proved 1460, gave to Dame Julian Lampet, anchoress at Carhow 20*s.*—*Register Botyngs*, 6 b.

John Wygenhale, Archdeacon of Sudbury, by his will dated 1460, gave to the prioress at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every nun there 8*d.*; to Dame Julian Lampet, a recluse there, 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 9 b.

Gregory Draper, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1464, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 10*s.*, to the anchoress 2*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 90 a.

Richard Tomson of Norwich, chaplain, by his will proved 1464, gave to the nuns at Carhow 40*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 92 a.

John Drolle, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1467, gave to the priorcss of Carrowe 20*d.*; and to each nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 135 a.

John Causton, citizen of Norwich, by his will proved 1463, gave to every nun of Carhowe 12*d.*; to the prioress 2*s.*; to the anchoress 2*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 161 a.

Margaret Stubbe of Norwich, widow, gave, by her will proved 1464, to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the anchoress there 16*d.*; to her servant 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 164 a.

Thomas Aylemer of Norwich, by his will dated and proved 1500, gave to every nun at Carhowe 4*d.*—*Register Cage*, f. 111 a.

Elizabeth Morley, widow of Henry Lovell, Lord Morley, by her will dated at Norwich, 20th December, and proved 27th February, 1500, directed to be buried in the church of the nuns at Carrowe, and gave to the prioress there 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to every nun 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 183 b.

Richard Pynnes of Est Derham, senior, by his will proved 1500, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 105.

Thomas Wortys of Norwich, by his will proved 1500, gave to the nuns at Carhow 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 175 a.

Joan Drake, wife of William Drake, and late wife of Stephen Bryan, alderman of Norwich, by her will proved 1500, gave to the nuns at Carhow 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 223 a.

Annable Kyng of Norwich, by her will proved 1501, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Register Popeye*, f. 94 a.

John Josse, Vicar of Melton Parva, by his will proved in 1501, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 104 b.

Nicholas Colich, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1502, gave to the house of nuns at Carrowe 10*s.*; and to each nun there 4*d.*; and every year for seven years to each nun 5*d.*; and to the prioress 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 125 a.

William Thacker of Norwich, by his will dated and proved 1502, gave to the lady prioress of Carhow 12*d.*; to Dame Joan Green 12*d.*; to every other nun 4*d.*—*Register Popeye*, f. 166 a.

Sir Harry Alicocke, parson of Colney, by his will proved 1502, gave to the lady prioress 20*d.*; to the lady cellaress 12*d.*; to every other nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 187 a.

William Drake of Norwich, Gent., by his will proved 1502, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 10*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 237 a.

John Raas of Trowse, by his will dated and proved 1502, directed to be buried in the holy sanctuary of the nuns of Carhow, and gave to the prioress 20*d.*, and to each nun 12*d.*, and a great maser for the use of the said house.—*Ib.*, f. 240 b.

Elizabeth Walsh of Norwich, by her will proved 1502, gave to the prioress of Carrow 8*d.*, and to each nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 243 a.

Margaret Radclyff alias Curteys of Norwich, by her will proved 1502, gave to the prioress of Carrowe, 12*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 247 a.

Hamond Claxton, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1502, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the prioress 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 258 b.

Henry Ferman of Norwich, one of the attornies of the Common Pleas, by his will proved 1503, gave to the house of nuns at Carrow 10*s.*, of which 3*s.* 4*d.* to repair the church, the rest amongst the ladies at the discretion of the lady prioress.—*Ib.*, f. 212 b.

Isabell Donham of Norwich, by her will proved 1503, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 290 b.

Ann Drury of Norwich, first widow of John Pagrave, Esq., and after of Roger Drury, Esq., by her will proved 1503, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 328 a.

Robert Belconger of Brakyndele, by his will dated 1502 and proved 1503, directed to be buried before the image of St. Christopher at the procession door of the church of St. James at Carrowe, and gave to every nun of Carrowe at his burial day, week-day, and thirtieth day, 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 364 b.

Andrew Sparrowe of Yelverton, by his will proved 1503, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 8*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 415 or between that and *c.* 419.

Clare Wythmall, widow, of Norwich, by her will proved 1503, gave to every nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 422 b.

Joan Aylmer of Norwich, widowe, by her will proved and dated 1503, gave to Agnes Sherman, a nun at Carrowe, 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 445 a.

Thomas Bewfeld, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1504, gave to every nun at Carrowe 20*d.*, and 20*d.* more each at his year-day.

Geoffrey Styward, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1504, gave to every nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 507 b.

Jone Heyne of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1504, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 516 a.

Agnes Horsley of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1504, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 8*d.*, and to each nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 518 a.

Sir William Swetman, sen., parson of All Saints in Ber Street, by his will proved 1504, gave to the prioress of Carrow 6*s.* 8*d.*; to every nun there 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 546 b.

Catherine Bewfeld, widow of Thomas Bewfeld, alderman of Norwich, by her will proved 1504, gave to each nun at Carrowe 12*s.*—*Register Rixe*, f. 87 b.

Agnes Est of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1505, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 168 b.

Agnes Parker of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1505, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 226 a.

John Dade of Witton, by his will proved 1506, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 314 b.

Alice Balls of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1506, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 379 b.

Thomas Snellynge of Norwich, by his will dated and proved September, 1506, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 12*d.*; to Dame Joan Green 12*s.*; to every other nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 381 b.

John Foster of Norwich, by his will proved 1506, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 389 b.

Richard Baxter, priest, by his will proved 1506, gave to the abbey of Carrowe, 2*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 457 b.

John Pythode, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1507, gave to the nuns at Carhowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 471 a.

Henry Wilton, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1507, gave to the prioress of Carhowe 8*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*, and 20*d.* for a pittance.—*Register Spyltymbre*, 42 b.

Andrew Jenney, parson of Lopham and Canteley, by his will proved 1508, gave to the prioress of Carrow 8*d.*, and to every nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 46 a.

John Mere of Norwich, by his will proved . . . ., dated 1506, gave to the priory of Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 58 a.

Elizabeth Drake of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1508, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 66 b.

Robert Gardiner, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1508, gave to the repair of the house of Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 93 a.

Thomas Wareyn of Norwich, priest, by his will proved 1508, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 8*d.*, and to each nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 105 a.

William Yexworth of Norwich, by his will proved 1508, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*

John Corpusty, priest, of Norwich, by his will proved 1509, gave to each lady at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 213 a.

William Legg of Carrowe, by his will proved 1509, directed to be buried in the church of St. James there, and gave to the nuns there 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 222 a.

William Sweetman, parson of All Saints, Ber Street, by his will proved 1510, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 20*s.*, upon condition they give the chapel of St. Catherine to the parson who should succeed him in All Saints.—*Ib.*, f. 236 b.

Andrew Pawe of Norwich, by his will proved 1510, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 12*d.*, and to each nun there 4*d.*—*Register Johnson*, f. 8 n.

Thomas Styward of Swaffham Market, Gent., by his will proved 1511, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 8*d.*, and to every other nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 29 a.

Robert Tyllis of Salhous, by his will proved 1510, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*; to Dame Joan Greene 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every other sister there 12*d.*; to every servant there 4*d.*—*Register Johnson*, f. 74 a.

Robert Barnard of Norwich, Esq., by his will proved 1511, gave to every nun at Carhowe 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 74 b.

Robert Burnham, clerk, by his will proved 1512, gave to the nuns at Carhowe for a pittance 12*d.*; to Dame Catherine Jervys 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 138 b.

John Walters, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1512, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 211 b.

John Rokett, parson of Bergh by Apton, by his will proved 1513, gave to the prioress of Carrow 2*s.*, to every other nun there 12*d.*—*Ib.* f. 222 a.

William Cubett of Nettisherd, by his will proved 1513, gave to the nuns at Carrow 10*li.*, to the reparation of their house.—*Ib.*, f. 234 a.

Richard Brasier, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1513, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 20*s.*—*Register Coppynge*, f. 81 a.

Henry Attmere, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1513, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 12*d.*, to each nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 87 a.

Joan Clerk, wife of Gregory Clerk, alderman of Norwich, by her will proved 1513, gave to every nun at Carrowe 4*d.*, and to the prioress 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 94 b.

Richard Lumhalx, vicar of Surlingham, by his will proved 1513, gave to the house at Carrowe 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 108 a.

Robert Harydaunce of Norwich, by his will proved 1514, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 112 a.

Richard Ferrour, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1515, gave to each nun at Carrow 6*d.*—*Register Spyelynge*, f. 168 c.

James London of Tomston, by his will dated and proved 1515, gave to the abbey of Carrow 13*s.* 4*d.*, to his sister there 20*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 182 c.

John Giggs of Norwich, grocer, by his will proved 1518, gave to every nun at Carhow 4*d*—*Register Gylys*, f. 66 b

Henry Mounford of Norwich, clerk and parson of Erpingham, by his will proved 1518, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 82 a.

Thomas Large, alderman of Norwich, by his will dated 1515 and proved 1518, gave to each nun at Carhowe 4*d.*, and to the prioress 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 95 b.

Elizabeth Thursby of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1518, gave to the prioress of Carrowe 12*d.*, and to each other nun 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 97 a.

Gregory Clerk of Norwich, by his will proved 1518, gave to the nuns at Carrow 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 102 b.

John Swayn, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1517, gave to each nun professed at Carrowe 8*d.*, to each other nun there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 133 a.

John Harvey, sen., of Melton Magna, by his will proved 1519, gave to the nuns at Carrow Abbey 40*s.*—*Ib.*, f. 140 a.

John Notell, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1520, gave to the nuns at Carrow 20*d.*—*Register Robynson*, f. 131 b.

Dame Margery Hobert, widow of Sir James Hobert, Knight, by her will proved 1517, gave to the nuns at Carrow 40*s.*—*Register Briggs*, f. 49 b.

John Marsham, alderman of Norwich, by his will dated 1525, gave to each of the nuns at Carrowe 4*d.*, to the prioress 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 107 b.

William Hart, Alderman of Norwich, by his will dated 1532, gave to the anchoress at Carrow 8*d.*—*Register Hayward*, f. 61 a.

Walter Mego of Burgh by Aylsham, by his will proved 1526, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 78 a.

John Swayne, alderman of Norwich, by his will proved 1514, gave to each nun professed at Carrowe 8*d.*, and to each novice there 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 124 b.

John Alblaster of Worstede, by his will proved 1520, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Register Alablaster*, f. 6 a.

Margaret Quash of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1520, gave to the anchoress at Carrowe 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 80 b.

John Blyawnt, Esq., gave to the house of Carhow 10*s.* The will proved 1521.—*Ib.* 101 b.

Robert Eliet, vicar of Wroxham, by his will proved 1524, gave to the prioress of Carhow 3*s.* 4*d.*; to each nun there 8*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 225 a.

Elizabeth Felmingham, widow, by her will proved 1524, gave to the anchoress at Carrowe 12*d.*; to every nun there 4*d.*—*Register Grundesburgh*, f. 1 a.

Thomas Bowyer, vicar of St. Stephen's, by his will dated and proved 1530, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Palgrave*, f. 81 b.

Margaret Browne of Norwich, widow, by her will dated 1530 and proved 1531, gave to each nun at Carrow 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 119 a.

Edmund Clark of Norwich, by his will dated and proved 1518, gave to each nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 197 a.

Richard Gryme of Norwich, by his will dated and proved 1531, gave to every nun at Carrowe 4*d.*—*Register Alpe*, f. 154 b.

Simond Skottowe of Aylesham, by his will dated 1530, gave to the nuns at Carrowe 20*d.*—*Register Godsalve*, f. 71 a.

William Roone, alderman of Norwich, by his will dated 21st July, 1535, and proved 16th March following, gave to the prioress and nuns at Carrowe 3*s.* 4*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 79 b.

William Alleyn, alderman of Norwich, by his will dated 24th March, 1534, proved 12th August, 1535, gave to Dame Margaret Steward, a nun at Carrow, 12*d.*—*Ib.*, f. 118 a.

Alice Browne of Norwich, widow, by her will proved 1533, gave to the prioress of Carrow 8*d.*, and to each nun there 4*d.*—*Register Platfoot*, f. 47 b.

Elizabeth Yaxley, widow of John Yaxley, Serjeant-at-law, by her will dated 1530, and proved 26th March, 1533, directed to be buried at Mellis, by her husband, if she died there; but if she died at Carrow, then to be buried in the church of our Lady there, at the end of the high altar, before the image of our Lady, and gave 5 marks among the nuns for breaking the ground, and ordered a stone to be laid over her there of the price of 66*s.* 8*d.* Also she gave to the said church a cloth of tapestry work with the stories of the Nativity, Resurrection, and Epiphany, and to hang in their church at solemn feasts, that they might remember hers and her husband's soul; also to the anchoress at Carrow 2*s.*; to Dame Maud, a nun there, 10*s.* and

3*s.* 4*d.* yearly for life, and other things; and to the repair of St. James and church there 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to the lady prioress, whom she made supervisor of her will, her cloth of the three kings of Colyn; and 40*s.* to each of the sisters a remembrance at the discretion of her executors; also she would that her servants should be boarded with the said lady prioress for one month after her decease, paying 12*d.* a week each. Isabell Wygon, prioress of Carrowe, witness.—*Register Platfoot*, f. 104 b.

John Cobbe of Norwich, by his will dated 1500, gave to the repair of the nuns' church at Carrow 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Craforde*, f. 82 a.

William Aslake of Carrow by Norwich, Esq., by his will dated 4th June, 1531, and proved 20th September, 1532, directed to be buried in the Church of our Lady of Carrow, between the high altar and the image of our Lady of Pity, and gave 20*s.* for breaking the ground; a dirige and mass to be sung for his soul there, and gave to all the nuns for the same 4*d.*—*Register Alpe*, f. 195 b.

Thomas Waterman of Norwich, parson of All Saints' in Ber Street, and of the chapel of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1546, and proved 1547, gave to Mrs. Kydman sometime anchoress of Carrowe 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Register Wymer*, f. 75 a.

Lady Ann Shelton of Carhowe next Norwich, widow, late the wife of Sir John Shelton, Knight, by her will dated 19th December, 1556, and proved 8th January following, directed to be buried in the chancel of the Church of Carhowe.—*Register Gagges*, f. 175 a.

APPENDIX X.

Being a short Account of the various Landed Possessions of the Priory.

Apton.—See Bergh Apton.

Bastwick [Wood.]—In 1291 the abbey lands here were valued at 11*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1428 at the same price. They were probably the lands granted with the Wroxham property (*q.v.*) by John de Hecham in the 18th Edward I.

Beeston St. Andrew, or by Norwich.—Valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1291. These, too, were probably part of the lands which went with Wroxham (*q.v.*)

Bergh Apton.—Two parts of the tithes of the demesnes here, valued at two marks, were

given by William de Muntchensey, no doubt a relation of the prioress of that name, and this was afterwards compounded for at twelve quarters of wheat. This gift is related thus by Norris:—

"In the beginning of this reign also, William de Munchensy, a great and wealthy "Baron, who had many and large possessions both in Norfolk and Suffolk, and being "patron of the churches of Bergh and Apeton, gave to the Prioress and Convent here "the tithes of all the wheat growing in these parishes, which they got confirmed to them "by John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich. They had also divers lands in Rockland and the "adjoining towns, for which they paid a rent of 5*s.* per annum to the manor of Bergh, "and 2 lbs. of frankincense to the church there, which lands it is probable were given them "by the same person. The tithes of the wheat before mentioned occasioned many disputes "between the Rector and the Convent, till at length about the year 1237 it was agreed by "the Prioress and Convent, and Thomas, the then Rector, by the interposition of Ralph, "Bishop of Norwich, that the Rector should pay to the Convent 14 quarters of wheat in "lieu of all their tithes there, which was constantly paid, with some little allowance for "defect of measure, until the 29th of Edward III., when there was a suit between the "Prioress and Rector about them. What was the event of it I find not, but they soon "after returned to the old payment of 14 quarters, which continued until the 21st "Henry VI., when the dispute was revived, and in a litigious way they continued above "ten years, but I find they afterwards returned again to the old agreement, and kept to it, "I believe, to the dissolution of the Priory."

Among the Bodleian Charters (No. 300) is a judgment of John, Bishop of Norwich, in a suit between the Prior and Convent of Carrow on the one part, and the Rector of Bergh of the other part, dated 3 non. November, 1321.

A composition in this suit, dated the same year, is in the Tanner MSS. 151, fo. 8, and a copy of the above sentence, ib. fo. 9.

The property was valued at 5*s.* 10*d.* in 1291.

Bernham (Suffolk.)—In the 27th Edward I. they received five marks of the executors of John le User, of Bernham, for an anniversary for the soul of the said John. They had 10*s.* per annum rent arising out of lands in Bernham, which rent it is probable was given them by this John Le User. The lands out of which the rent was issuing were, in the reign of Henry VI., in the possession of Sir Ralph Shirley, Knight, and in the time of Edward IV., of Sir Thomas Shirley, Knight, by which it appears to be Bernham in Suffolk.—*Norris.*

Biskele or Bixley.—In 8th Henry III., 1223, a close letter issued directing the sheriff to allow the Prioress of Karhow to have peace of the debt of the Jews which he exacted from her for the fee of Saer de Biskele.—*Close Letters*, p. 611.

In 1233 Hughelina, widow of William fil. Saer de Biskele conveyed lands here to the abbess (*Feet of Fines*, Norfolk, 18th Henry III., No. 590.) In 1246 another fine was levied as to land in this parish, by John Chese against Agnes the prioress, and Galford de Biskele intervened. In 1291 her land was valued at £2. 12*s.* 8*d.* In 1294 the capital pledges of Biskelee set out the boundaries of Carrow Manor (*Norris.*) In 1347 it was found that the prioress held a quarter of a knight's fee and half a knight's fee of John

Segrave, and he of the king (*Book of Aids.*) The half a knight's fee, according to Blomefield (v. p. 448) was that granted by Hughelina, and was held of Forncett manor. In 5th Richard II., their land here was valued at a quarter of a knight's fee. He also says the prioress had a foldcourse here. Before the 11th Henry VI. this property had vested in the College of Mettingham—see inquisition p.m. of John de Mowbray, 11th Henry VI., No. 43.

Blofield.—Valued in 1291 at 4*s.* 5*d.* Probably some of Blofield land granted with Wroxham (*q.v.*)

Brackenden or Bracondale.—Valued in 1291 at 3*s.* 4*d.* In the *Ministers' Accounts* it is called Brakendell and Trows, and was then valued at £9. 19*s.* 2*d.* Also see Lakenham.

Burhthorp (Bowthorp).—Land here was valued at 1*s.* in 1291.

Burlingham S. . . .—Ditto.

Carrow.—The whole property here was valued in 1291 at £5. 19*s.* 5*d.* In the *Valor* the temporalities were taken at £25. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £1. 14*s.* 9*d.* only.

Parts of the land were held of the respective manors of Framingham, Forncett, Berghall, Lakenham, and Spixworth, and paid quit rents (?) of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 5*s.*, 8*s.* 7½*d.*, and 3*s.* See deductions in the *Valor*. Other parts were charged, *i.a.*, with a payment to the Hospital of St. Giles of Norwich of 9½*d.* a year.

5 Henry V.—In this fifth year they had a suit with the prior and convent of Norwich about their court lete in Carhowe and Trous, in which the nuns prevailed, but not without much trouble and expense. The prioress herself went twice to London about it, and the charges of the suit came to upwards of £100, which they could ill afford, for they were that whole sum and somewhat more in debt at the year's end.

Catton.—Land here was valued at 2*s.* 4*d.* in 1291. In the *Valor* at 5*s.*

Chediston.—In 1291 land here was valued at 5*s.* This is probably Kerdiston, at which place the Warrens, patrons of Carrow, had a lordship.

Coltishall.—Robert Everard, Chaplain of Carrow, by his will dated 1449 (*Register Aleyn*, fo. 39), gave his tenement called Churches and 20 acres of land here to the prioress.

Crostweyt, or Crostwick.—The abbey lands here were valued in 1291 at £2. 13*s.* 1*d.* They were probably some of those at Crostwick which were granted with land at Wroxham by John de Hecham in 1st Edward I.

In 1335 the prioress had licence to receive lands here in mortmain which were purchased of John de Hecham, and held of her manor of Wroxham.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, x. 421.

Dunham.—Lands here in 1291 were valued at 4*s.* 6*d.*

Earlham.—The advowson here is said by Blomefield to have been granted by one Ralph de Erlham, and confirmed by another. We find that in 1249 Ralph de Erlham granted 26 acres of land and the advowson to the prioress in consideration of being received into the

given by William de Muntchensey, no doubt a relation of the prioress of that name, and this was afterwards compounded for at twelve quarters of wheat. This gift is related thus by Norris:—

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benefits and prayers of the Church.—*Feet of Fines*, Henry III., No. 1059. Norris says they bought of Robert de Erlham in the reign of King John; but this is probably a mistake. The rectory was appropriated to them by John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, and confirmed in 1226 by Thomas de Blondevyle then Bishop.

In 1451 Margaret Pigott, then prioress, granted the rectory to the Vicar of Elmham, see *Tanner's MS.* 151, fo. 4, copied from the charters of Carhow, *penes* Nathaniel Axtell, Esq. The rectory was subject to the annual payment of £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* to the vicar. It was valued in 1291 at £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* In the *Valor* it was taken at £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £4.

Fincham St. Martin.—In 1291 the prioress' holding here was valued at 5*s.* It would seem to have been a portion of the tithes valued afterwards at 13*s.* 4*d.*

Framingham.—According to the *Book of Aids* (1347) the prioress held a manor here.

Geistwick.—Land here was valued at 1*s.* in 1291.

Halvergate.—Before 1264 (about 1246—*Norris*) Roger Bigot, Earl Marshal, gave tithes of his demesnes here. In 1264 they were confirmed by Simon, Bishop of Norwich. In 1291 they were valued at £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in the *Valor* the vicar is mentioned as paying a pension of £1. 10*s.*

Hardley.—Land here was valued at 2*s.* in 1291.

Hecham.—Norris says they were possessed of a small manor called Hecham, near Wroxham, and that in 20th Edward I. they obtained a charter from the King of this manor.

Hellesdon.—Land here was valued at 8*s.* in 1291.

Hockering.— „ 3*s.* „

Hoe or Howe.—In 50th Henry III. John de Ho conveyed by fine (*Feet of Fines*, Henry III., No. 1483) the advowson of half the church of St. Mary of Ho to Magdalen, Prioress of Carrow, in consideration of him and his heirs being received for ever into the prayers of her church. This is not mentioned in Carthew's excellent account of the Chapel of Ho. Another account makes out that the mediety was granted by Richard de Hoyland (? Boyland.) It seems to have been united to the other moiety in 1405, with the consent of the then prioress.

In the account of Sir Thomas Hare's MSS. in the 3rd Report, Historical MSS. Commission, 251, there is an undated deed whereby Philip de Burghs granted land in "Rowe" to God and St. Mary of Carhowe, for the good of his soul and the soul of William, son of Reginald de Warren (97, A 2.)

Houghton.—Land here was valued at 2*s.* in 1291.

Kirkby Bydon.—Land here was valued at £1. 17*s.* 8*d.* in 1291. They bought more here of Agnes Dowe, widow, 15th Richard II.—*Norris.*

Lakenham.—In 15th Richard II. Wm. Colyns, capellanus, and others, granted a toft and 14½ acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent in Norwich, Lakenham, and Brakendale. In 1291 this was valued at 4*d.*

Ludham.—Land here was valued at 6*d.* in 1291.

Lynn.—In 1250 Stephen Travers and Katherine his wife granted land here to the prioress (*Feet of Fines, Norfolk*, 35th Henry III., No. 1168), and in 1256 the then prioress arranged with Richard fil. Peter of Lynn as to the arrears of rent of her house, "Le Wynhous," in Lynn (*Feet of Fines, Norfolk*, 41st Henry III., No. 1336). In 1291 the value was 13*s.* 4*d.* Dugdale has tenements in "Lynx," an attribute not belonging to his proof reader.

Melton Magna.—In 1198 Matilda, the prioress, paid 20*s.* sterling to Robert de Riflai for a grant of 7*s.* rent here (*Feet of Fines*, 10th Richard I., No. 218.)[8] In 1233 Agnes, the prioress, acquired land here by fine from John Le Bretun of Hethill.—*Feet of Fines*, 18th Henry III., No. 492.

In 1291 the holding here was worth £1. 19*s.* 6*d.*, and in the *Valor* £1. 11*s.* 0*d.* The prioress in 1347 was found to hold one-fourth of a knight's fee here of Hugh Peverel, and he of the King (*Book of Aids.*) It would seem to have been held of the manor of Hethersett, at 4*s.* yearly; and it also paid 4*d.* a year to the bailiff of Humbleyard Hundred.—*Valor Eccles.*

Middleton (an old name for Melton Magna). Land here in 1291 was valued at 6*d.*

Narborough.—Land here in 1291 was valued at 2*s.*

Newton.—Land here in 1291 was valued at 2*s.*

Norwich.—Besides the land in the fields of Norwich given to King Stephen, mentioned *ante*, he gave them—

1. *The Rectory of All Saints by Timberhill, in Bere Street.* [The prioress also held land here, Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 134.] Margaret, wife of Ralph Pigot, and possibly mother of the abbess of that name, was buried here in 1453.—*Ibid.*, p. 438.

2. *The Rectory of St. Catherine, or St. Winwaloy* [*in Newgate.*—*Norris.*] [The nuns presented till 1349, when the parish was almost depopulated by the great pestilence, and the church was made a chapel only.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 143.]

3. *The Rectory of St. Julian*[9] in Conisford. [Norris says that out of this rectory they had a pension paid them of 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, which they ceased to demand in the beginning of Edward IV. on account of the meanness of the rectory]. In the churchyard was the anchorage of Julian the recluse of Carrow.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 81. At vol. ii., p. 547, is a statement that Lady Cecilia de Howe, prioress in 1296, built a house here for the prioresses on the land formerly given them by Walter de Posswich; but that it was sold to William Virly about 1300 for a rent of 6*s.*

Besides these they held another rectory here, viz.:—

4. *St. Edward.* Granted *ante* 1269, when the prioress presented. It was afterwards held with St. Julian. In this parish they also had a pittance of 2*s.* a year (out of a messuage) granted them by Walter the chaplain, temp. Henry III.

[8] Blomefield says it was at Algarsthorp by Melton.

[9] The rectory of St. Anne was granted by the city and added to this rectory.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 78.

They also held property in—

5. *St. John the Baptist and Holy Sepulchre* in Ber Street, granted *ante* 1861, when Julian the prioress leased land here to Thomas, son of Stanard de Trowse.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 137. Norris says they held a close called St. Catherine's Close in the parish of St. Catherine in Norwich, in the Lete Rolls said to be in this parish.

6. *St. Peter Permountergate.* See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 102.

7. *St. Mary the Less.* Granted in 1252. It consisted of a rent of 2*s.* issuing out of a house in this parish, afterwards paid by the Cellarer of Norwich.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 120.

8. *St. John Timberhill.*—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 128.

9. *St. Peter Southgate.* Part of Botelers Hills here granted by Hubert de Hoe and Agnes his wife, and Thomas the Fellmonger and Isabel his wife. In the grant by the latter there is mention of a windmill on that part of it which reached the city ditch. These were confirmed by Sabrina Prat, for the good of the souls of Sibraund her father and Maud her mother.

The prioress also held most of the rest of these hills from the gift of King Stephen. In 1521 she leased them to the city for ever at 10*s.* a year.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 69.

In the 11th Henry VII., the corporation of the city of Norwich, unjustly and by force (as the rolls of the convent say) took from them a piece of pasture, within the walls of the city, called Botelers Hills, by which rolls it does appear that the nuns had all along peaceably enjoyed it, and it was now let by them at the rent of 10*s.* per annum. The city kept possession of these pastures against the convent, until the 13th Henry VIII., in all which time there is a constant entry every year upon the bailiff's account roll of this unjust seizure and detainure, but at length convinced, I suppose, of the injury they had done to the convent, they came and took a lease of the said pastures, called Botelers Hills, from the prioress and convent, at the rent of 10*s.* per annum, which was the last and greatest rent the convent had received for it. This lease was dated the 27th of May, 13th Henry VIII., but it is not said in the roll for what term it was made, but in all probability it is long since expired. The city paid also other rents to Carhowe for several stalls in the market, and other buildings there, and in other parts of the city.—*Norris.*

10. *St. Etheldred.*—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 76.

11. *St. Mary Unbrent.* Before 1290 Sir Richard de Boyland assigned a house adjoining the south side of the church here. In 1290 Amabilia de Ufford, the then prioress, granted it to the Friars Preachers to be laid into their site.

12. They also had 8 acres by the monastery church, and 6*s.* rent in Norwich, granted to them by Robert, son of John de Stamford, to find a lamp burning for ever before the altar of St. Catherine in the nuns' church.

13. A toft, 14½ acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow in Norwich, Lakenham, and Bracondale, and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent granted them in 1391 by William Colyns and others.

The total value of the Norwich property was £14. 16*s.* 11¾*d.* in 1291.

Norris says they also held 9 or 19 acres of land (I know not which, all the rolls which I have seen being erased in that place, and altered from 19 to 9) abutting upon the

Spittlecoats, divers lands and limekilns without Beresstreet Gates; also 2 acres of land in Heyham, lying just upon Needham Gates, now called St. Stephen's Gates, 5 acres of land in Chaplefield Croft, a garden in St. Peter's of Mancroft, and another in St. Augustine's.

Poringland.—Land here valued in 1291 at 5*s.*

Rackheath.—Ditto, at £2. 1*s.* 3*d.* (Probably part of that land here granted with Wroxham by John de Hecham in 18th Edward I.)

Ranworth.—Also probably part of the same land.

Redenhall.—Land here valued in 1291 at 6*s.* 8*d.*

Rockland.—Ditto, £1. 18*s.* 9½*d.* In the *Valor* at £1. 4*s.*

Ruston (Riston.)—The tithes of the demesne of the manor of Barshall here, valued at 10*s.*, were granted by Reginald de Warren and Alice his wife, as in Stow Bardolf.

Norris adds:—"In the 10th Edward I., the prioress and convent had a tedious suit "with Robert de Benhall, Rector of Riston juxta Fordham, concerning the tithes of "Barshall before mentioned. It was long carried on in the Bishop's Court here, till it was "removed by the said Robert, who brought a prohibition out of Chancery; but the event "shews it was at length determined in favour of the nuns. In process of time these "tithes were turned into a payment of 10*s.* per annum."

Salhouse.—Land here valued in 1291 at 14*s.* 7*d.*

Saxlingham.—Ditto, 2*s.*

Scarning—Ditto, £3. 0*s.* 4*d.*

Shottisham.—Ditto, 6*s.*

Starston.—Ditto, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Stow Bardolph.—The possessions here were valued at £1. in 1291.

Before 1273 (Norris says at the end of Stephen or beginning of Henry II.) Reginald de Warren[1] and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of William de Wormegay, gave the advowson here, together with land in Ruston (*q.v.*) The church was afterwards appropriated to the nunnery about 1240, and had a vicarage endowed. About 1273 the gift was confirmed by William de Warren. He also, when his sister Muriel became a nun at Carrow, gave a messuage and 40 acres at Stow. In 3rd Richard II. they had a suit with the vicar about tithe wood.—*Norris.*

At the time of the *Valor* the estate paid 3*s.* 5½*d.* to the manor of Stow Bardolf. When the *Minister's Accounts* were taken (28th Henry VIII.) the land, farm, and perquisites of cows were valued at 12*s.* 8½*d.*, £8. 0*s.* 10*d.*, and 3*s.* 2*d.* The church was valued in 1291 at £8, but at the time of the *Valor* at £7. 2*s.* 8*d.* only, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*

[1] He was a younger son to the second Earl of Warren.

Surlingham.—In Easter, 31st Edward I., the prioress had a suit about the advowson here with Hubert de Multon, son of Matilda de Multon (*Abb. Plac.* pp. 250-1), who had apparently granted it to the abbey (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, v. p. 463). The prioress had a patent to appropriate the church in 22nd Edward II. (*Pat.* 2nd pt., m. 7). It was worth 9*s.* 4*d.* in 1291, and £1. 2*s.* 4*d.* at the time of the *Valor*, and 9*s.* when the *Ministers' Accounts* were taken. Norris says they obtained the advowsons of Surlingham St. Mary and St. Peter, which they afterwards got appropriated, and were possessed of them in the 26th of Edward I. In the 23rd of Edward III. they paid to William de Blikling, vicar of Erlham, 20*s.*, for an anniversary to be celebrated for the soul of the rector of Surlingham; which shews that Surlingham was not then appropriated, but in the 29th of the same reign I find it then certainly was. In the 20th Henry VI. they had an expensive suit with the vicar of Surlingham, but what it was about or what was the event of it I know not.—*Norris.*

Swerdeston.—In 30 Henry III. (1246) the priory purchased the advowson here of William Fitz Ralph, and it was appropriated to them the next year by Walter de Suffield.—*Norris.* In 1291 it was valued at £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* In the *Valor* the vicar is mentioned as paying a pension of £1. 3*s.* 4*d.* There was also land here valued at 2*s.* in 1291.

Thurlton, or Thurverton.—The prioress had land here worth 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1291 at 2*s.*

Torpinges Mersh.—In 1206 Matilda, the then prioress, had a grant of this marsh (the locality of which is not stated) from Richard, son of Ranulph de Rissemer (Rushmore?)—*Feet of Fines*, 8th John, No. 352—the consideration being the regrant of the west half at 12*d.* yearly rent. By two other fines (Fines of Unascertained Counties, in 8th John, No. 50-51) Richard, son of Ranulph de Disse, merchant, is said to have conveyed the same.

Totyngton.—Emmora de Mora in the reign of John granted to them for the health of her soul and the souls of her ancestors and successors a rent of 2*s.* here.—*Norris.* It was valued in 1291 at 2*s.*

Trowse.—See Bracondale.

Ugehale [Wigenhale?]—Land here valued at 2*s.*

Whitlingham.—Ditto, 3*s.* 11*d.*

Winch, East.—The church here was given by Ralph le Strange, fourth son of Roland le Estrange, of Ercall, Shropshire, and he was dead before 1194. He had a daughter Matilda, who married Fulk d'Oiri (Carthew's *Launditch* i. p. 140) and was probably aunt to Matilda le Strange, the prioress. It was appropriated to them about 1270.—*Norris.* They also had a small manor here. In 1291 the value was £6. 16*s.* 8*d.*, but at the time of the *Valor* £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* only, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* £4. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Wreningham Magna.—Land here valued in 1291 at 6*d.* Simon de Elsingham, Prior of Norwich (1233-1257), confirmed an interest to them here.—*Norris.* The mediety of the rectory was granted to the priory before 1306 by . . . Thorp of Ashwellthorp. In 1325 the rector of Wreningham paid the abbess a quarter of wheat for their portion of tithes here.—*Norris.* In 1414 Edith, the then prioress, granted it to Sir Edmund Thorp.

Wroxham.—The Wroxham estate was by far the most important one belonging to the abbey,[2] and Norris says the abbess had a sort of country seat here. It was held of the Honour of Horsford at the Castle Guard rent of 3*s.* 9*d.*

Agnes (de Monte Caniso), one of the prioresses, had a sub-infeoffment of the manor, with the chapel of Salhouse (*Norris*) from Margaret de Cheyney, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William de Cheyney (founder of Sibton Abbey), who held it, at the time of the *Lib. Nig. Scac.* 1167, of Hubert de Rye, the tenant in capite (see note [3]).

This Margaret married Hugh de Cressy, and the latter's son Roger, in 19th Henry III., confirmed his mother's gift of the manor and advowson by fine in 19th Henry III. (see *Feet of Fines, Norf.*, Henry III., No. 617). She is also said by Blomefield (x. p. 474) to have given the advowson of Wroxham to the priory.

The Roger de Cressy just named married Isabel de Rye, daughter and coheiress of Hubert de Rye, the superior lord, but his four sons by her dying without issue, Alina de Rye, who married John le Mareschall,[3] succeeded to the whole of the barony. This Alina had a daughter named Alice le Marshall, otherwise *Alice de Carrow*, who was very probably from her *alias* a nun of this foundation. The connection of the families is better shown in the pedigree following.

"De Cheyney" and "De Monte Caniso"[4] have been assumed by some to be the same surname, and if so it is possible that Agnes the prioress may have been daughter or other kinswoman of the Margaret the donor.

In 1221 Matilda, the then prioress, had a grant of land here from Alexander de Wrokesham.—*Feet of Fines*, 6th Henry III., No. 130.

In 1236 Agnes the prioress had a grant of land here and in "Sallus" from Roger de Boyland and Matthew fil. Ralph.—*Feet of Fines*, 21st Henry III., No. 655.

The next year the prioress arranged with the Abbot of St. Benet's as to the fishery[5] of Wroxham, Belaugh, and Hoveton.—*Feet of Fines*, 22nd Henry III., No. 673.

About 1272 we find from the Hundred Rolls (i. p. 525) that the prioress had

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[2] Wroxham at the time of *Domesday* belonged to Ralph de Beaufoy, who held it *in capite*. Like the rest of his property it came to the De Rye family—no doubt by marriage, though how has never yet been satisfactorily shown. Agnes de Rye granted (*i.e.*) the tithes of the manor to the Prior of Norwich, but the remainder of the holding in chief long followed the descent of the Rye barony. By an inquisition ad quod dam., 10th Edward III. (printed in *Monasticon*, iv. p. 72 b), it was found that the prioress held of Eva, daughter and heiress of John de Clavering, and she of Robert de Morley (then Baron of Rye) and he of the king. Again, when the *Book of Aids* was compiled in 1347, the prioress is said to hold Wroxham at a knight's fee of John Clavering and he of William Mareshall (then Baron of Rye), and he of the king. Again, in 3rd Henry IV. (1401-2) the prioress is said (*Bl.* x. p. 475) to hold one knight's fee of the Barony of Rye.

[3] John Marescall paid £100 for the custody of the land there of Nicholas Karion.—Fine Roll, 19th Henry III., 1234, p. 269.

[4] William de Muntchensey gave the two parts of the tithes of Bergh Apton to the abbey.

[5] See also Coram Rege Inh. . . . Edward I. as to a separate fishery at Flagsdam in Wroxham.

appropriated to herself the river, which ought to be a common one between "Wymene" and Wroxham, and also (p. 450) warren at Wroxham.

In 14th Edward I. the prioress was summoned to show by what right she claimed warren, tumbrel, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and ale here: in reply to which she preferred the charter of Henry III. giving the abbey those rights in all its manors.—*Plac. de quo warranto*, p. 495.

In 18th Edward I. there is an inquisition (No. 89) ad quod damnum John de Hecham for the Prior and Convent of Carrow of lands here, and in Rackaye, Crostwayt, Beeston, Bastwick, Blofield, and Ranworth. The Wroxham property was valued at the Taxatio Eccl. (19th Edward I.) at £20. 16*s*. 3½*d*.

In 35th Edward I. there is another inquisition (No. 136), Nicholas son of Thomas le Clerk, for the nuns of Carrow, of a messuage, 28 acres of land, and 4 acres of marsh here.

"In the 3rd of Edward II. the prioress and convent had a suit about their waters at "Wroxham, and in the 5th Edward II. they obtained of Sir John de Clavering, Knight, a "new charter for their manor of Wroxham, confirming and amending their old ones, for "which they paid him £10. This Sir John was Lord of Horseford and great great "grandson to Robert Fitz Roger and Margaret de Cheineto before mentioned."—*Norris*.

In the 9th of Edward III. they had a dispute about some rights in Wroxham with the Lord Morley.

In 1335 the prioress apparently bought back the interests of her sub-tenants, the De Hechams, and some deeds relating to the sub-infeoffment and re-purchase will be found printed for the first time in the Appendix. The inquisition ad quod damnum (10th Edward III., 2nd Nos., No. 3) is printed in Dugdale, and shows that the land extended into Wroxham, Rackheath, Crostweyt. Beeston, Bastwick, Blofield, and Ranworth.

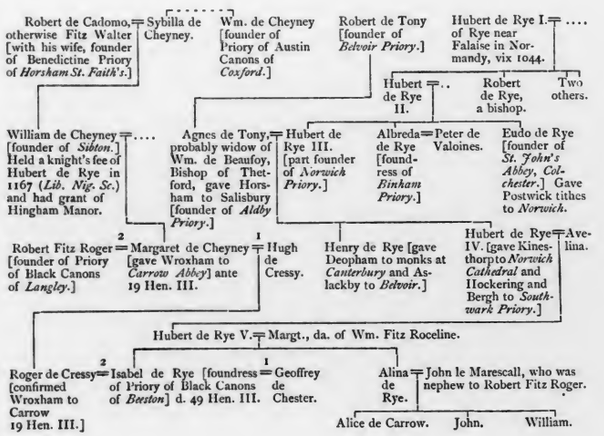
When the *Valor Eccles*. was taken in 26th Henry VIII. the rectory[6] of Wroxham cum Salhouse was valued at £7 and the rents at £30. 15*s*. This estate was given at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk, who parted with it to Sir Miles Corbet. The church was subject to the yearly payment of £1. 10*s*. to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, and £1. 13*s*. 4*d*. to the Vicar of Wroxham.

Yarmouth, Great.—Land valued at £3. 10*s*. 5*d*. in 1291.

[6] The church had been appropriated to the Priory by Bishop Blondevyle and confirmed by William Fitz Odo (1226-1235).

APPENDIX XI.

Pedigree of the Founders of Carrow and other Priories.


Robert de Cadomo, otherwise Fitz Walter [with his wife, founder of Benedictine Priory of *Horsham St. Faith's*.]
Sybilla de Cheyney.
Wm. de Cheyney [founder of Priory of Austin Canons of *Coxford*.]
Robert de Tony [founder of *Belvoir Priory*.]
Hubert de Rye I. .... of Rye near Falaise in Normandy, vix 1044.
Hubert de Rye II.
Robert de Rye, a bishop.
Two others.
William de Cheyney .... [founder of *Sibton*.] Held a knight's fee of Hubert de Rye in 1167 (*Lib. Nig. Sc.*) and had grant of Hingham Manor.
Agnes de Tony, probably widow of Wm. de Beaufoy, Bishop of Thetford, gave Horsham to Salisbury [founder of *Aldby Priory*.]
Hubert de Rye III. [part founder of *Norwich Priory*.]
Albreda de Rye [foundress of *Binham Priory*.]
Peter de Valoines.
Eudo de Rye [founder of *St. John's Abbey, Colchester*.] Gave Postwick tithes to *Norwich*.
Robert Fitz Roger [founder of Priory of Black Canons of *Langley*.]
2
Margaret de Cheyney [gave Wroxham to *Carrow Abbey*] ante 19 Hen. III.
1
Hugh de Cressy.
Henry de Rye [gave Deopham to monks at *Canterbury* and Aslackby to *Belvoir*.]
Hubert de Rye IV. [gave Kinesthorpe to *Norwich Cathedral* and Hockering and Bergh to *Southwark Priory*.]
Aveline.
Hubert de Rye V. = Margt., da. of Wm. Fitz Roceline.
Roger de Cressy [confirmed Wroxham to Carrow 19 Hen. III.]
2
Isabel de Rye [foundress of Priory of Black Canons of *Buston*] d. 49 Hen. III.
1
Geoffrey de Chester.
Alina de Rye.
John le Marescall, who was nephew to Robert Fitz Roger.
Alice de Carrow.
John.
William.

APPENDIX XII.

Notes on Carrow Priory, Norwich, communicated by R. Makilwaine Phipson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

[Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society*, vol. ix. pp. 215–225.

I have no intention of giving anything like an exhaustive account of Carrow Priory, or, as it is better known, Carrow Abbey, although no abbess ever presided over this establishment. A prioress was somewhat inferior in dignity to an abbess, but the distinction between them was small. Anyone desirous of going fully into the history of the priory, its foundation, the names of its successive prioresses and anchoresses, its endowments and grants, its revenues and gifts, the benefices in its patronage, the burials in its precincts, its grants for burning lights before the images of S. James and S. Christopher, will find all fully set out in Dugdale, Blomefield, and other historians. To rake up and reproduce what I can from books is not my object. I simply propose to describe the arrangement of the buildings, so far as they have now been laid open, with their use, age, and date. I say, so far as they have been laid open, because, although Mr. Colman has been most liberal in sparing no expense in the work of discovery, yet for several reasons it has been impossible for him to lay bare the entire ruins. Some of the buildings stood in the gardens of an adjacent residence, whilst others, especially the hospital, were situated in a part of the grounds which it would have been inconvenient to dig over. All archæologists, however, must feel grateful to Mr. Colman for what he has done; and the painstaking manner in which Mr. King, an assistant at the Carrow Works, superintended the laying open of the ruins should not be unacknowledged.

Although I shall not enter into any detailed history of the priory, yet I must briefly state its rise and fall. There was a hospital here in the time of King Stephen, and perhaps earlier, dedicated to S. Mary and S. John. We know that Stephen gave lands and meadows to Seyna and Leftelina, two of the sisters, in 1146; and it is stated that they founded a *new*[1] priory, from which we may presume that there was some institution of the kind here before.

At this time there were nine Benedictine black nuns, who were endowed according to Dugdale with £64. 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum, but according to Speed with £84. 12*s.* 1*d.* This was exclusive of their lands, which doubtless were valuable, making up a fairly good income, considering the then value of money. There was in 1199 a grant to the nuns of a fair for four days, which doubtless added considerably to their income.

[1] Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 525.

After a long series of ups and downs, which I need not stop to mention, the last prioress but one was Isabella Wygun. During her time the house now occupied by Mr. Tillett, M.P., was undoubtedly erected. There are rebuses of a Y and a gun carved on a beam and some of the oak panelling still extant, clearly indicating its date. The last prioress was Cecily Stafford. She was pensioned at the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., on £5 per annum. There were twelve nuns at the Dissolution, and it is said that they kept for many years before a school for the higher class of young ladies. Old Fuller, speaking of such establishments in nunneries says, "they were good Shee Schools wherein the Girles and Maids of the Neighbourhood were taught to read and work; and sometimes a little Latine was taught them therein. Yea, give me Leave to say, if such Feminine Foundations had still continued, provided no Vow were obtruded upon them, haply the weaker Sex might be heightened to a higher Perfection than hitherto hath been attained."

With these brief remarks on the history of the priory I pass on, simply reminding my readers that it may be taken generally that it existed from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the sixteenth centuries, or about four hundred years.

The ruins that have now been exposed have been lying neglected and unknown for nearly three centuries and a half. Blomefield had no knowledge of their exact position, and says, "it is now so totally demolished, that there are no apparent ruins." Until the excavations were undertaken last year, no one was acquainted with their form and extent. Now that the walls are exposed, being composed as they are of rubble, flint, and half-rotten mortar, I fear they will soon perish by the action of the weather. It therefore behoves us to take particular note of them, so that if we cannot hand down to our successors the ruins as we found them, we may transmit on paper their form and description as accurately as possible.

My old friend and assistant, Mr. W. G. Wallis, has, by the kind permission of Mr. Colman, taken a most accurate plan of all that has been exposed. On this skeleton I have tried to build up, in the best way I can, some of the parts wanting. Here I may mention a fact which I think frequently escapes general notice. It is that our ancestors were just as prone to pull down, alter, add to, destroy, or rearrange their buildings and churches as we are at the present day, and that the sin of vandalism belongs to no particular generation, but to all.

The ruins at Carrow are clearly of many different dates, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. This makes it much more difficult to mark out clearly the original plan of the priory—a plan constantly being altered from century to century. The Benedictines, the Franciscans, the Præmonstratensians, the Cistercians, the Carthusians, and other orders, had to a certain limited extent their own particular plan of arrangements, varying slightly to suit the different sites, and their own personal whims and fancies, but generally it was only slightly they varied. This priory belonged to the Benedictine order, and to their conventual arrangements elsewhere we must principally look for a key to these.

You will notice that the chief feature is the cruciform Church, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. John the Evangelist. It consisted of a Nave, 101 ft. long by 24 ft. 3 ins. wide; North and South Aisles of similar length, 11 ft. wide; a central Tower, 32 ft. square on the outside; Choir and Chancel, 62 ft. 6 ins. by 23 ft. wide; a South Chapel dedicated to S. John the Baptist, and a North Chapel dedicated to S. Catherine. There are also North and South Transepts extending 42 ft. beyond the tower and 23 ft. wide. But

figures convey little. I can give those who know Norwich a better idea by saying that its superficial contents were about one-fifth larger than that of S. Peter's Mancroft. On the east side of the south transept is the Sacristy, standing in the same place it does in most other Benedictine buildings. The north-east and south walls of this, and the whole of the south wall of S. John the Baptist's chapel, have clear indications of having originally been outside walls. The plinths run round, and they are what is called faced. The cross east wall that now connects the sacristy and chapel together is evidently of fifteenth or sixteenth century date, and is not bonded in with the original work. It was perhaps built to form a Treasury, or closet.

The church would appear to have been begun, as was frequently the case, at the east end. The chancel and choir, tower, and north and south chapels and transepts, were evidently built in the latter part of the twelfth century, or about the time of Seyna and Leftelina, whilst the nave and its aisles are of pure Early English date, or the middle and latter part of the thirteenth century. The eastern part of the chancel was raised two steps, as can still be plainly seen, and the east wall was doubtless filled with three single-light semi-circular-headed windows in deep reveals. The western part of the chancel, the walls of which were highly enriched with stone arcading, several bases of which are still to be seen, contained the choir, and it is likely that it extended under the tower. No remnants of woodwork, however, of any kind have been found, therefore the position of the stalls, pulpitum, roodscreen, &c., can only be guessed at.[8] The walls of the transepts were also arcaded in stone, and there would appear to have been a rubble stone wall-seat all around them, a common feature at that time.

The base of one pier of the nave, the south-east one, is left very perfect. No foundations of the rest remain. They seldom, especially in the Eastern Counties, went far into the ground, and not infrequently were actually laid on the crust of the earth. I have shewn on the plan a restored arcading consisting of seven bays, which, after consideration and comparison with other churches of the same date, I think was the original number.

Near the west end of the nave is a portion of a cross wall, which is evidently of recent date—by recent I of course mean fifteenth or sixteenth century work. The south wall of the south aisle and its arcading clearly ran through, and this cross wall is in no way bonded in with the old work; besides, the stone and mortar it is built of is of an entirely different nature and quality from the original walls. Opposite this, on the north side, is a lump of the original wall, which must have been pitched down in this place when the priory was destroyed. It is clearly not *in situ*, runs parallel with nothing, and is not on its bed, but lies sideways at an angle of some thirty degrees. The walls of the north and south aisles were arcaded in stone. This returned round the west end;[9] and when we think of the whole church being thus ornamented, some conception of its beauty and richness can be realised. A few of the old caps and bases and shafts have been dug up during the excavations, and the contour of their design is very good. (See plates of details.)

Part of the west wall has been rebuilt. Doubtless, originally, there was a large west

[8] A few coloured glazed floor tiles are still *in situ*.

[9] The marks of the shafts and some of the bases still remain.

doorway, as I have shewn on the plan. On the south side there were two doorways opening into the cloisters, the jambs of which still remain. This is the usual, I may say almost invariable arrangement, and they were used mostly for processional purposes.

How the roofs of the church were constructed no traces are left; but they had not, I think, stone groining. My reasons for concluding so are, that I cannot find any signs of abutments strong enough to resist such a thrust, and the walls themselves are comparatively thin. In all probability the roofs were of oak and covered with lead. It will be observed upon looking at the cardinal points of the plan that the church is far from lying due east and west, and the orientation of several churches in East Anglia frequently varies in a similar manner. The nave, it will also be noticed, does not run in an exact line with the chancel, but bears away to the north about 1 ft. 6 in. in its whole length. The conventual buildings are square with the chancel.

Much has been written about the mathematical proportions of old churches, and a good deal which is purely chimerical to my notion has been advanced. However, in this case, if the entire church is divided into ten parts, six-tenths of it is the exact distance from the centre of the tower to the inside of the west wall of the nave, and four-tenths the length from the same point to the inside east wall of the chancel, whilst three-tenths gives the length of the south transept, and it is fair to presume that the north transept was the same. I merely state this for what it is worth. Having no elevation to go by, it is impossible to work out the theory to its full extent. The proportions given I believe bear out to an inch.

On the north side of the chancel was the Chapel of S. Catherine, the north wall of which appears to have been pulled down, and for some reason the building extended further, probably for secular purposes. Under some of these walls were found three circular dry wells, from 10 ft. to 12 ft. deep, and further westward an oval one, all lined with rubble, flint, and bricks. They could not have been water wells, for the well was discovered close by (see plan), and is 34 ft. deep. This is now nearly dry, shewing that the level of the springs has lowered during the last four hundred years. For what purposes these buildings were used it is difficult to say. Possibly they were occupied by priests who conducted the services of the church. Possibly they formed part of the Anchorhold, for many anchorholds were attached to the actual walls of churches, and some had one window looking into the church itself. However, I am told the tradition is, and I believe it only rests on tradition, that the anchorhold at Carrow was situated on the sloping ground to the south-west, near the main road. According to Blomefield Lady Julia Lampert was anchoress in 1528. There were several anchorholds for recluses in Norwich. One in the churchyard of S. Julian's, another at S. Etheldred's, a third at S. Peter's Southgate, and others at S. John's Timberhill, All Saints', and S. John's de Sepulchre. Some of the recluses were nuns, but most of them belonged to the priesthood. They withdrew themselves from the world for life, and most interesting accounts of their habits and living will be found in the *Art Journal* of 1861, and in *The Churchman's Magazine* of 1863.

On the south side of the chancel is the Chapel of S. John, the foundations of which are nearly perfect; and this, like the rest of the church, had arcading round the walls, remnants of which still remain. Dugdale and Blomefield, both of whom most carefully chronicle every chapel that was ever known to exist in all churches they write upon, mention these two chapels only as connected with Carrow Priory church. This is good evidence that no others were

attached to the building. A Lady Chapel there certainly was not, and the church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin might easily account for this. Near the end of the south transept a wall was erected somewhere about the fifteenth century. It may have been intended to form one wall of a later straight staircase to the library and dormitories above, but more probably formed an almonry, or closet. The original staircase was circular, and the first two steps of it still remain *in situ* on the south-east side of the slype.

We now come to the domestic and semi-domestic apartments; and first, as is usual, is the slype, or passage, out of which the circular staircase just described leads. The slype formed a communication between the cloisters and outer grounds, and was always placed by the Benedictines between the south transept and the chapter-house.[1]

Southwards of this was the Chapter-house, running, as is invariably the case, east and west. It had undoubtedly a stone-groined ceiling, the central portion of it springing from two circular stone columns. The size of this room can be easily arrived at by working out the compartments of the groining, and it was evidently a chamber of 38 ft. 4 ins. by 23 ft. It was reached by a west door from the cloister. There was a window to the east, and a stone seat round the walls. Further south was the Day-room or Common-house. This also had a stone-groined ceiling, and had a row of circular columns down the middle, from which the groining sprang. There were seven of these, and a portion of one with its base still remains. They can be easily traced by the corresponding corbels in the walls, from which the other sides of the groining sprung. Over the chapter-house there was doubtless a room which may have been used either for the Scriptorium Library or Muniment-room, or it may have been in continuity with a long Dormitory, which in all likelihood extended completely over the day-room or common-house, but as no remains of any sort exist, this is necessarily conjectural. Any of them would be an arrangement more or less in accordance with other monastic establishments. The scriptorium was however not infrequently on the ground floor, with the library over it. These rooms, whatever they were used for, had unquestionably open oak roofs.

To the east of these buildings stood the Hospital or Infirmary, the site of which has not been excavated. It probably consisted of a day-room or hall, a dormitory with kitchen and offices, and was reached by a covered passage, the foundations of the walls of which still remain. Projecting from the sides of this passage were the Gongs or Latrines (*domus necessaria*), and the ground outside was used as a cemetery, in which there still exist three or four graves. One was opened in my presence, and at a depth of about 2 ft. 6 ins. human bones were found, which, from their smallness, were, I fancy, those of a female, buried to all appearance without stone or wood coffin. The other graves have not, I believe been disturbed. On one is a stone slab with a cross, all fairly perfect, and of the latter part of the thirteenth century in character.[2]

On the south side of the church, and west of the common-house were the Cloisters, now part of Mr. Tillett's garden. In the wall at the north-east corner still remains a holy water stoup, and there were doubtless lavatories round, as was usually the case. On the south side

[1] A friend reminds me that it was not so at the Benedictine Abbey at Westminster.

[2] The usual place for the Benedictines to bury in was in the central part of the cloisters.

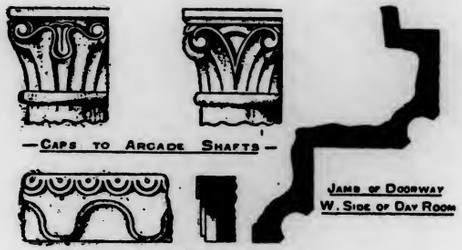
of the cloisters were the refectory, kitchen, and offices, with chambers over, and on their west side the *domus conversorum*, for converts, workpeople, and servants, and probably a hall for guests. These were pulled down, and in the early part of the sixteenth century Isabella Wygun erected the house we now see standing. It consists of a handsome parlour panelled in oak, with a fine boldly-moulded oak beam ceiling. Above are bed-rooms, reached by a projecting octagon oak turret staircase, all still in good preservation. Few, if any, relics have been found, except some small pieces of broken jars, and a few late and not uncommon coins.

I repeat in conclusion, that I have not attempted to set forth a dry list of facts about names, charters, gifts of land, legacies, popes' licenses, and the like. All I have essayed to give is a general description of the buildings of Carrow Priory, and to bring before the imagination their splendour and extent. Let us try to realise this magnificent church, with its spacious cluster of adjacent apartments, their rich arcades and delicately-proportioned mouldings, noble piers and arches, lofty and massive tower, windows entirely filled with richly painted glass, oak stalls, rood-loft, and screens most beautifully carved, highly glazed and ornamental floor tiles, together with altar hangings and other needlework of exquisite design and workmanship, and we shall then be able to form some idea of the elegance and sumptuousness of the conventual institutions of the middle ages.

[For Reproductions of the Illustrations to Mr. Phipson's Paper see the next pages.]

CARROW PRIORY. NORWICH — STONE DETAILS

½ FULL SIZE



— CAPS TO ARCADE SHAFTS —

JAMB OF DOORWAY
W. SIDE OF DAY ROOM

ELEVATION AND SECTION
OF STRING COURSE

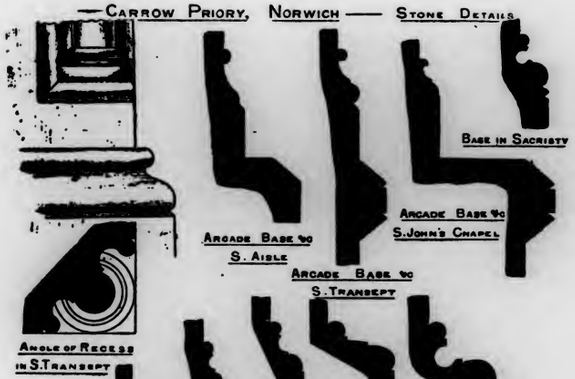
— ELEVATION AND SECTION OF STRING COURSE —

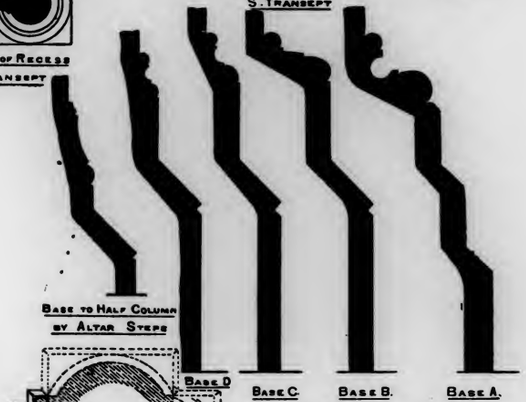
— ARCH MOULDINGS —

— ARCH MOULDINGS —

MEAS^D & DRAW^N W. G. WALLIS NOV. 1881.

— CARROW PRIORY, NORWICH — STONE DETAILS


BASE IN SACRISTY
ARCADE BASE TO S. JOHN'S CHAPEL
ARCADE BASE TO S. AISLE
ARCADE BASE TO S. TRANSEPT
ANGLE OF RECESS IN S. TRANSEPT



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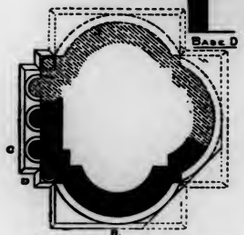

S.E. PIER OF CENTRAL TOWER

PIER BETWEEN NAVE AND S. AISLE

— ½" SCALE —

APPENDIX XIII.

The Family of Colman.

It is singular that the surname of the present owners of Carrow Abbey should be found thrice[3] mixed up with the early history of the place, though I believe those whose names so occur were not members of their own family.

The surname is an old one in Norfolk. There were several "free men" of the name when our *Norfolk Domesday* was compiled. "Colemannus liber homo sub Stigando" held land in Forncett (*Domesday*, ii. 180 b.) and "Cronkethor" [Crownthorp, *id.* 339 b.] I have heard it suggested that this was only a mis-reading of "Cotman," defined by Ellis in his Introduction to *Domesday*, i. p. 84, as a small cottager; but I do not think so. It comes more probably from Cole-man, a charcoal burner or seller—seaborne coal being then practically unknown. It occurs in East Norfolk from early times, *e.g.*, John Colman and Roger his brother were parties to a fine of land in Aylmerton in the 10th John or 1208 (Rye's *Feet of Fines for Norfolk*, p. 126); but the ancestors of Mr. J. J. Colman came from Mid-Norfolk—Wymondham having been their native place[4] for over three hundred years.

The first I can trace there is—

Robert Colman, who was a party to a fine as to land in Wymondham in Easter, 35th Eliz., 1593.

Jeremiah Colman and *Edward Colman* were parties to another fine of land in Wymondham in 12th James I. (1615), and *Edward* and *Henry Colman* to another in the same place in the same year.

Edward Colman in 2nd Chas. I. (1626-7) was tenent in a fine; also about

[3] Joan Colman of Worstead, by her will dated 1439, gave a legacy to Julian Lampyt, the anchoress of Carrow, who is often mentioned in these pages. Richard Colman was a legatee in the will of John Chese, a great benefactor to Carrow and Carrow folk, dated 1449; and ..... Colman was one of the referees as to a dispute between the City of Norwich and the Priory, temp. Henry ....

[4] They may have sprung from John Colman and Margaret his wife, who were parties to a fine of land in the 19-20 Henry VI. (1441-2) as to property at Thetford.

Wymondham property, Henry Kett (no doubt one of the rebel's family), being petent. His wife was Anne Colman. See a deed relating to this fine set out in *Norf. Top. Manl.*, p. 196.

Jeremiah Colman occurs in 7th Charles I. (1631-2), as party to another Wymondham fine, as does *Edward Colman*, probably the last named.

Henry Colman in Michaelmas, 1654, was tenent to yet another Wymondham fine.

The Wymondham registers show that *Jeremiah Colman* (No. 1) by his wife Rebecca had a large family, viz., Sarah, baptized 1620; Rebecca, 1623; Elizabeth, 1623; Sarah, 1625; Edward, 1627; Mary, 1628; Jeremy, 24th March, 16$\frac{28}{29}$; Hannah, 1632; Nicholas, 1634; John, 1638;[5] Ruth and Constance, 1639.

Jeremy or *Jeremiah Colman* (No. 2), born 24th March, 1630. He became vicar of Hethersett, and was buried there 1659. The Register of Marriages for this parish contains the following reference:—"Publication of Jeremiah Colman, the son of Jeremy Colman and Rebeckah his wife, in Wimondham, and Barbara Turnor, in Hayton, daughter of Barbra Whitfoot, widow, in the same town, published Dec. 4, 11, 18, and the said Jeremey and Barbra were married Decemb. the 20th, 1653." He was probably the father of *Jeremiah Colman* (No. 3). His funeral sermon is referred to in *Blomefield*, v. p. 29. A copy is in the British Museum (1416, b 26). The title is as follows:—"Breach upon Breach, or an acknowledgement of Judiciall Breaches made upon us, Procured by Sinfull Breaches Found amongst us, with Instruction, Admonition, and encouragement yet to turn to him that smites us, as the sum of it was delivered at the Funerall of Mr. Jeremiah Colman, (late Preacher of the Gospell at Hetherset in Norfolk) February 18,1658." By Thomas Moore, Jun.:—It extends to 101 closely printed pages, and contains over 50,000 words.

Jeremiah Colman (No. 3), the son or nephew of Jeremiah Colman of Hethersett, by his wife, another Rebecca, had, besides Edward, born and died 1684; Edward, baptized 1685; Sarah, 1688; Jeremiah, 1690, died 1744; Rebecca, 1692; John, born 1697; Frances, 1699, died 1702; Mary, born 1702; and

Jeremiah Colman (No. 4) of Wymondham, kinsman, married Deborah Weaver of Crownthorpe, February 6th, 1716, and had the following issue:—Jeremiah, born 1717; John, 1718; Susanna, 1720; Ann, 1723; George, born and died 1725; Henry, 1726; George, born and died 1730. His wife, Deborah, died 1734. Marrying Esther .... as his second wife, the Wymondham Register shows three children born of this marriage, viz.:—Elizabeth, 1749; Sarah and George, 1751. He died 1764, and was buried in the Wymondham churchyard. He was probably the Jeremiah Colman of

[5] He *may* be the John Colman of Great Yarmouth, whose will is proved Register Whitton, f. 68 b., and who died 1663, for the latter mentions Wymondham.

Wymondham, who voted in the county election of 1714. At the same election, Thomas and William Colman, kinsmen, who were then residing at Needham Subcourse and Welborne, also voted in respect of land at Wymondham.

Jeremiah Colman, born at Wymondham, 1717, and son of Jeremiah and Deborah, lived first at Wrenningham, and afterwards at Spooner Row. He had by his wife Mary—Jeremiah, who died at Castle Headingham; Robert, born 1749, and Mary, born 1747 (married James Barnard of Great Ellingham). He died at the house of his son-in-law in 1797, and was buried in the Baptist burial ground in that parish. Mary, his wife, died in 1802.

Robert Colman, born 1749, and son of Jeremiah and Mary Colman, married 21st July, 1774, Mary Harmer, daughter of Thomas Harmer of Denton, Gentleman. The following children were born of this marriage:—Robert, born 1775; Susannah, 1776; Jeremiah, 1777 (Sheriff of Norwich, 1845-6, and Mayor, 1846-7); Mary, 1779; Elizabeth, 1780; Samuel, 1781; Sarah, 1782; Rebekah, 1784; Ruth, 1787; Hannah, 1788; Lucy, 1792; John, 1795. He died at Ashwellthorpe, 9th January, 1807, in the 58th year of his age his wife, who survived him 19 years, dying in 1826.

Robert Colman, born 1775, married Ann Mills, 24th October, 1799. He lived at Rockland, and died 26th January, 1867, in his 92nd year. He had the following children:—James, born 1801; Joseph, 1803; Robert, 1804; John, 1806; Jeremiah, 1807 (whose son, Jeremiah Colman of Gatton Park, Surrey, is part owner of the Abbey); Edward, 1808 (whose son Frederick Edward Colman is also part owner); Mary Ann, 1809; Sarah, 1811; William, 1812; Henry, 1814; Thomas, 1815; Samuel, 1816; Barnard, 1818. The brothers were great cricketers, and formed an eleven of their own in 1845-6. No doubt it is to this hereditary feeling that the public owe the Lakenham Cricket Ground. An account of, and the scores in such matches, and of all other matches in which any member of his family ever played, has been printed (privately) under the title of "Cricket Records, compiled and arranged by Jeremiah Colman, 1845-87."

James Colman, son of Robert and Ann Colman, born 18th November, 1801, married Mary Burlingham, 1st August, 1826, and died at Lowestoft, 19th October, 1854, leaving two children, Jeremiah James, born 1830, and Mary Esther, born 1838. He was Sheriff of Norwich, 1849-50.

Jeremiah James Colman, M.P. for Norwich and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, son of the foregoing, was born 14th June, 1830, at Stoke Holy Cross. He was Sheriff of Norwich in 1862-3, and Mayor in 1867-8. He married Caroline Cozens-Hardy, eldest daughter of William Hardy and Sarah Cozens-Hardy of Letheringsett, 25th September, 1856, at Holt. The following children were born of this marriage:—Laura Elizabeth; Russell James (married Edith Margaret, third daughter of Richard Davies of Treborth, Bangor, Lord Lieutenant of Anglesea,

20th June, 1888); Ethel Mary; Helen Caroline; Alan Cozens-Hardy; Florence Esther.

It is possible that these Wymondham Colmans had a right to bear arms before the grant to them. Thomas Colman, merchant and Sheriff of Norwich (1781),[6] who died 1799, has, "Azure, on a pale radiant or a lion rampant gules," on his tomb at Wicklewood (Farrer's *Church Heraldry*). Fysher Colman, who died 1758, has the same coat, with pale rayonée, over him at Great Ellingham; and John Tawell *of Wymondham*, who married Mary Colman, also of Wymondham, impales for her the same coat on his stone at Southbergh.

John Colman, Esq., of Brome, was High Sheriff of the county in 1719.

[6] Edward Colman was Sheriff 1795.

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